

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COORG

FOR THE YEAR

1903—1904.

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Paragraph 45, line 1 :--For "97" read "37."

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				Public.	Private.
				Rs.	Rs.
High Schools	60	...
Primary schools for boys	970
Do do girls	218
Scholarships	115	...
Boarding house	254	...
				<hr/> 429	<hr/> 1,188

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PART I.

SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

SECTION I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

1. The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Donald Robertson, K. C. S. I., ^{General} continued to hold the Chief Commissionership of Coorg until his retirement in October 1903, when he was succeeded by the Honourable Sir James Austen Bourdillon, K. C. S. I., I. C. S., who made a brief tour through the province in February 1904, halting at Fraserpet, Mercara, Virajendrapet and Pollibetta. Visits of inspection were paid to the principal offices and public buildings and the opportunity was taken to discuss important pending questions with the local heads of departments. An address of welcome was presented at Mercara by the municipal commissioners and deputations from the Planters' Association and the South Coorg Medical Relief Fund were informally received at Pollibetta.

2. The Commissionership was held by Mr. Lionel Davidson, I. C. S., throughout the year, but there were two changes in the *personnel* of the subordinate officers of the Commission. Mr. P. A. Booty, I. C. S., took three months' privilege leave during the monsoon, and during his absence the post of District Magistrate was held by Mr. P. L. Moore, I. C. S., who rendered yeoman service during the outbreak of plague at Virajendrapet. In February 1904 Mr. J. M. M. Parker of the Madras Public Works Department succeeded Captain S. G. Rivett-Carnac, R. E., as Executive Engineer.

3. An interesting link with past history was severed by the death in May ^{Political.} 1903 of the Rani Devammaji, the sister of the last Raja of Coorg. To within a year of her death, which took place at the advanced age of 94, this lady retained a vivid recollection of the incidents of her flight from Coorg in 1832, when she and her husband took refuge with Mr. Cissamajor, the British Resident at Mysore, in order to escape from violence at the hands of her brother the Raja, whose guards intercepted the fugitives on the frontier, wounding the lady's husband and taking her infant child prisoner.

SECTION II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

4. During the period under report the only noteworthy changes in the ^{Realization of the revenue.} land revenue holdings were a decrease of nearly 1,000 acres in the area held on ^(Part II, page 12.) the coffee tenure and an increase of over half that extent in the wet holdings under the ordinary tenure known as *sign*, due to the gradual abandonment of coffee and the enhanced attention concurrently paid to the cultivation of rice. These variations, together with numerous reductions of assessment granted on deteriorated coffee, account for the major portion of the decline of some Rs. 6,000 in the current demand (Rs. 3,40,454). The realizations, however, materially improved, owing partly to more effective supervision of the subordinate establishments entrusted with the collection of the revenue and partly to a change in the instalments, the proportion of the demand formerly payable in April being transferred to February and March. The arrear balance, which stood at nearly 1½ lakhs at the commencement of the year was reduced to little over one lakh at

its close, and of the outstandings nearly Rs. 60,000 consisted of revenue due from planters who export their coffee to Europe and are under the local revenue system permitted to defer payment of their assessment until the month of June. The improvement in collections was necessarily accompanied by a somewhat increased resort to coercive proceedings, but it is satisfactory to observe that there was a reduction in the number of sales of land for arrears of revenue and of cases in which such default led to resumption.

Agricultural
advances.
[Part II,
pages 3-4.]

5. Applications for assistance under the Agriculturists' Loans Act as usual exceeded the amount available for disbursement (Rs. 2,000), which was almost entirely devoted to the purchase of ploughing cattle. Advances for the improvement of land were also made to the aggregate extent of nearly Rs. 9,000 or double the amount disbursed in the preceding year, the object of the applicants being as a rule to prepare waste land for rice cultivation. The recovery of loans granted in previous years was effected without serious difficulty, but coercive proceedings had frequently to be initiated and more than one instance of misappropriation was brought to notice.

SECTION III.—PROTECTION.

Police.
[Part II,
pages 5-6.]

6. The volume of cognizable crime brought to the notice of the police and magistracy was somewhat larger than in the preceding year, but the variation related chiefly to minor items such as public nuisances, excise offences and petty breaches of special and local laws. The proportion of convictions obtained—77 per cent.—was again high, and there was a continuance of the decline in the number of false cases, which commenced in the preceding year in consequence of the special attention paid to the prosecution of individuals preferring false charges and of the action taken by the courts for the summary punishment of the complainants in cases found on enquiry to be frivolous or vexatious. The rarity of grave crime may be gauged from the fact that excluding cases proved on enquiry to be unfounded, police investigation was requisite in regard to only one murder, two cases of culpable homicide, four dacoities and one robbery. The measures adopted for the recovery of stolen property were generally efficacious. The outlay on the working of the department (Rs. 41,608) was some Rs. 900 less than in the preceding year in consequence of temporary vacancies in the establishment. Recruitment was however successful, and at the close of the year the number of men on the rolls was only five short of the sanctioned strength. Educationally there was a general improvement in the force, but in respect of discipline there would seem to have been some retrogression, for the number of punishments inflicted was much higher than in the preceding year, and absence without leave was regrettably frequent. The local police rules underwent revision during the year and the organization of the department was subjected to special scrutiny with reference to the enquiries of the Police Commission.

Criminal
Justice.
[Part II,
pages 6-8.]

7. There was no alteration in the total number of criminal courts at work in the province and no administrative changes or important variations in personnel took place during the year. The number of actual trials (1,330) exhibited some decline and there was a similar but somewhat larger variation in the quantity of offences brought to notice, attributable in each case to a decrease in the number of complaints preferred under the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859,

which have for years past become gradually fewer owing to the decline of coffee-planting. Excluding these cases, the great majority of which were as usual compromised before the close of the enquiry, the criminal courts dealt with 1,938 individuals, of whom over 34 per cent. were convicted as against 27 per cent. in the previous year, when convictions under the Police and Excise Acts were much less numerous. The majority of the offences committed were as usual of a comparatively unimportant character, the commonest items being breaches of special and local laws and minor offences against the person and property. Excluding a petty case, which technically constituted robbery, there were only four convictions for grave crime, namely, three offences affecting life and one case of rape and sodomy, and in only two cases was it necessary to have recourse to transportation. All classes of criminal courts got through their work with commendable rapidity and notwithstanding the increase in convictions, appeals were less frequent than in the preceding year, while both appeals and applications for revision were in the great majority of cases unsuccessful.

8. The bulk of the jail population in the province was confined in the Mercara District Jail, the taluk lock-ups being reserved for under-trials and individuals sentenced to a few days' imprisonment. The total accommodation underwent some restriction owing to the introduction of improved arrangements for the housing of female convicts and under-trial prisoners, but throughout the year the space available was largely in excess of the requirements. The daily average strength including under-trials and civil prisoners (71'68) continued to be abnormally low, though there was an increase in the number of female convicts (10). Breaches of discipline were comparatively unfrequent, and though two escapes took place from the jail, the fugitives were both recaptured on the following day. The scales of diet and clothing remained unaltered, and efficient arrangements continued to be made for the conservancy and drainage of the premises, while the water-supply was as usual excellent in quality. Throughout the year only 14 patients were admitted into the hospital, and the solitary death which took place resulted from a serious illness contracted prior to the incarceration of the patient. Financially, the administration of the year was again exceptionally successful, the gross outlay (Rs. 7,504) representing an average cost per prisoner of Rs. 105 as in the preceding year, notwithstanding increased expenditure upon establishment. Including manufacturing profits the nett cost per prisoner rose from Rs 33 to Rs. 42, a variation due to a reduction in the receipts from the printing press, which forms an unsatisfactory method of utilizing convict labour and has since been transferred to the control of the Commissioner. Apart from the press, the principal source of earnings was as usual the labour of extra-mural gangs employed on repairing roads and sawing timber for the Public Works Department, but towards the close of the year a new industry was introduced in the shape of brick-making.

9. There was no alteration in the number of the civil courts (5) and no administrative changes or important variations in *personnel* took place during the year. There was a trifling increase in the aggregate value of the suits under disposal, but the total number of institutions (1,511) declined by over 8 per cent. in consequence of the continuance of the depressed conditions affecting the planting interest and the trading community. The bulk of the litigation consisted as usual of suits for money and moveable property, and it was under this category that the decline in institutions was especially noticeable. The original

Prison.
(Part II,
pages 6-10.)

Civil Justice.
(Part II,
pages 10-11.)

work devolved entirely upon the two Munsiffs and the Subordinate Judge, and notwithstanding the temporary deputation of the latter officer to act as District Judge at Bangalore, these courts proved capable of satisfying the requirements of the litigant public, finally deciding during the year 1,507 suits and small causes. Witnesses were promptly examined and the duration of proceedings was not unduly protracted, while the appeal test indicates that the quality of the judicial work was as a rule satisfactory. Execution proceedings (2,644) were much less numerous than in 1902 and the proportion of wholly infructuous applications (70.92 per cent), though still exceedingly high, exhibited some improvement; there was also a slight advance in the total amount realized in execution.

Registration.
[Part II,
pages 11-12.]

10. A larger surplus was realized from the working of the Registration Department, but the number of registrations effected was even less than in the preceding year and but slightly higher than in 1901, when the transactions of the department reached the lowest figure recorded for many years. As there was a simultaneous decline in the value of the property concerned, it cannot be said that the statistics indicate any recovery from the depressed conditions which have affected the province since 1895. The working of the department continued to be satisfactory and the administration was facilitated by the issue of revised and consolidated rules for the guidance of registration officers.

District
Board.
[Part II,
pages 12-14.]

11. The District Board continued to exercise its normal functions, of which the principal relate to the maintenance of minor communications, hospitals, markets, staging bangalows and cattle-pounds, the diffusion of education in rural tracts and the upkeep of the district post. Its income, which is derived chiefly from tolls on the principal roads and a local rate of one anna in the rupee of land revenue assessment, aggregated slightly over Rs. 66,500 during the year under report. The expenditure during the same period was approximately Rs. 67,000, the chief items of outlay being public works; primary education, the district post and the maintenance of rural dispensaries.

Municipal.
[Part II,
pages 15-17.]

12. During the period under report it was decided to replace the existing municipal law of Coorg by the Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903, on the introduction of which it is proposed to abolish the minor committees working at Fraserspet, Sonwarpet and Kollipet, where the income available is quite insufficient to meet the cost of effective municipal administration. The remaining two townships, Mercara and Virajendrapet, continued to maintain hospitals and schools and enjoyed an income of some Rs. 18,000 and Rs. 7,500 respectively, the expenditure being approximately Rs. 15,500 and Rs. 14,000. The administration of both towns derived material benefit from the completion of surveys showing the exact position and limits of property situated within municipal limits. The income realized in Mercara advanced considerably in consequence of a revision of the tax on houses and land, but the same measure resulted in a decline in the receipts at Virajendrapet owing to the irregularity of previous assessments, and it was found necessary to make good the loss by an increase in the rate of tax. On the expenditure side the only item calling for remarks in Mercara was the outlay on road repairs, which was materially increased as compared with the previous year, a systematic plan of operations being framed for future outlay on this hitherto neglected branch of the administration. The excess of expenditure over receipts in Virajendrapet was due partly to advances not actually disbursed during the year and partly to the outlay of over Rs. 3,500

incurred in connection with the serious epidemic of plague, which visited the town in the monsoon months and indirectly led to sanitary reforms of considerable importance.

13. Satisfactory progress was made with the construction of the barracks ^{Military.} and rifle range required for the 71st Coorg Rifles, and during the first few ^[Part II, page 18.] months of the year recruitment raised the strength of the regiment to over 500, but enlistment subsequently became so unpopular that the feasibility of raising a complete battalion of Coorgs came under review and at the close of the period under report the military authorities were engaged in considering the expedience of disbanding the regiment.

SECTION IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

14. Notwithstanding a slight increase in wet holdings, the area actually ^{Agriculture.} under rice (79,763 acres) decreased somewhat as compared with the previous ^[Part II, pages 18-20.] year, owing to the late commencement of the monsoon. The aggregate extent under dry crops (9,908 acres) was practically unchanged, though for the same reason the principal crop, *ragi*, was over a considerable area replaced by products which do not require such early ploughing. The interest in coffee-planting continued to decline, and the area under bearing (31,445 acres) diminished¹ by over 1,700 acres, while reductions in assessment to the aggregate extent of nearly Rs. 3,000 were granted in respect of the partial deterioration of estates, and it was deemed expedient to modify the rules regarding remissions so as to provide further relief from the depression caused by the unfavourable prospects of planting. A partial recovery in the prices ruling in the London market however improved the outlook during the period under report, especially as the outturn of the year was much better than had been expected. The season was equally favourable to the growth of rice and cardamoms, but the prices realized for the latter form of produce continued to be ruinously low. On the other hand the staple food-grains sold at normal rates. The rainfall of the year was considerably above the average.

15. The settlement of three of the four large blocks of Ghât forest 'reserves' ^{Forests.} was completed during the year, but the fourth remained on hand owing to the ^[Part II, pages 20-22.] difficulty of determining the exact nature of the interest possessed by the holders of *jama malés*. A material advance was also made towards the completion of the enquiry into the rights and privileges exercisable in Urudves, Devarakudus and similar classes of 'protected' forests. The number of forest offences reported was trifling and as usual the bulk of them were compounded. A few undetected cases of incendiarism took place but fire-protective measures were on the whole more successful than in the previous year. The grazing requirements of the villages adjoining reserved areas in North Coorg formed the subject of investigation and the Deputy Conservator continued to devote special attention to the artificial re-production of teak and sandalwood as also to the investigation of 'spike', a disease which causes great damage to the latter growth. An advance in the collections and sales of sandalwood together with the disposal of a large quantity of valuable timber increased the receipts of the department to such an extent that the net income realized during the year was nearly Rs. 1,32,000, a figure considerably in excess of any previously recorded. Free pasturage was as usual allowed to a number of ryots, and liberal grants of forest produce were made in deserving cases, chiefly for the purpose of building houses. The operations for the capture of elephants initiated in the preceding year continued to be attended with a satisfactory degree of success.

16. Mining operations were restricted to the excavation of granite, laterite and clay utilized for road-work and brick-making. No manufactures were carried on, and agriculture being the dominant interest, the principal exports were as usual the chief natural products, such as coffee, cardamoms, rice and oranges, together with the timber and sandalwood collected by the Forest Department, and hides which the prevalence of cattle mortality renders available in considerable quantities. The same circumstance accounts for the large imports of live-stock. Piece-goods, sugar, salt, arrack, oils and food-grains formed the principal remaining items of import.

17. The gross expenditure on Imperial Public Works was slightly over Rs. 3½ lakhs, of which Rs. 1,38,000 related to military works, being outlay incurred on the provision of quarters and a rifle-range for the 71st Coorg Rifles, while the bulk of the remainder consisted of expenditure on communications (Rs. 1,39,000). Considerable progress was made with the construction of the new road connecting South Coorg with the Malabar-Wynad, but with the exception of an inspection bungalow at Napoklu no other new work of importance was taken up, the major portion of the outlay being devoted to the maintenance of existing communications. The expenditure on civil buildings (Rs. 27,000) consisted chiefly of the ordinary annual repairs and outlay on the construction or extension of police lines, quarters for revenue subordinates and structural alterations in the head-quarter offices at Morcaru. A sum of Rs. 12,500 was expended on irrigation, the most important item being the completion of the Devanur anicut, which, however, suffered grave damage from floods towards the close of the year. The feasibility of extending the irrigation facilities of the province formed the subject of special investigation at the hands of the Executive Engineer, Mr. Parker having had considerable technical experience in that direction. Having regard to the gross outlay, the charges on account of establishment were exceedingly small. In addition to the outlay relating to Imperial works the department incurred an expenditure of some Rs. 33,000 on communications, buildings and other items under the control of the Coorg District Board.

SECTION V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

18. The gross demand under all heads of Imperial revenue advanced by some Rs. 40,000, owing to variations under Forests and Excise, which are explained in paragraphs 15 and 20 of this summary. The same causes account for an increase of nearly Rs. 23,000 in the gross receipts, which aggregated slightly over 7½ lakhs. Deducting refunds and charges against income the net revenue, however, only amounted to some Rs. 5,63,000, or about Rs. 3,000 in advance of the preceding year, when the total transactions of the Forest Department resulted in a deficit of over Rs. 22,000 not set off against the net revenue. The aggregate expenditure rose from slightly over 5½ to nearly seven lakhs, the increase of Rs. 1,40,000 being entirely due to outlay incurred upon the 71st Coorg Rifles and the provision of barracks etc. for their use. The same items account for the circumstance that the net result of the Imperial transactions of the year was a deficit of nearly Rs. 1,35,000. With the exception however of Rs. 1,500, the whole of this deficit is cancelled, if account be taken of the receipts by book adjustment or cash payment outside the province. The balance in the local treasuries which stood at nearly six lakhs at the commencement of the year was reduced in the course of it to about 2½ lakhs; the

most noticeable variation was a decline in the amount of supply bills issued by other treasuries, which is attributable to the enforced economy in expenditure on coffee-estates.

19. The land revenue demand—Rs. 4,90,000 including a remission—has been referred to in paragraph 4 *supra*, which treats of the collections under the same head. As already stated the arrear balance was materially reduced and the current demand declined owing to reductions of assessment on deteriorated coffee-estates. Land Revenue.
[Part II,
page 25.]

20. No revenue was realized from salt or customs, but the excise transactions of the year resulted in a net surplus of Rs. 1,77,000, consisting chiefly of receipts from the manufacture and sale of arrack, which proved somewhat more profitable to Government than in the preceding year. The opening of two shops for the sale of beer was the only new departure during the year, but a salutary reform was carried out by restricting the number of licenses to sell toddy, which had in previous years been granted without sufficient discrimination. It is satisfactory to observe that notwithstanding a reduction of upwards of 200 in the number of these shops the total revenue derived from toddy rose by over Rs. 1,000. Increased attention was devoted to the prosecution of offences against the excise law and the working of the establishment employed was on the whole satisfactory. Excise.
[Part II,
pages 25-27.]

21. The nett receipts from stamps aggregated over Rs. 42,000, a decline of some Rs. 1,000 as compared with the revenue of the previous year being attributable to diminished resort to litigation. Stamps.
[Part II,
page 27.]

22. There was a fall of over Rs. 2,000 in the current demand under income-tax and of 126 in the number of assesses, which was almost entirely due to the enhancement of the taxable minimum from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, though adverse conditions affecting coffee-planting exercised a contributory influence in the same direction. Including arrears the collections of the year aggregated some Rs. 10,000 out of a gross demand of Rs. 11,400. Income-tax.
[Part II,
pages 27-28.]

23. The local receipts and charges under Forests were approximately Rs. 90,000 each, but if account be taken of payments adjusted outside the province the income realized rises to nearly 2½ lakhs and the net surplus to over Rs. 1,30,000 as stated in paragraph 15 *supra*. Forests.
[Part II,
page 28.]

24. The Village Officers' Cess Fund, the District Fund, Municipal Funds, and the Mercara School Endowment Plantation Fund constitute the only items of revenue and finance other than Imperial. Together with the Government grant of Rs. 17,000, the village officers' cess realized a sum of nearly Rs. 54,000, or some Rs. 3,000 in excess of the charges, which relate to the upkeep of the land record establishment, while the receipts and outgoings controlled by the District Board were in each case about Rs. 67,000, and the transactions of the several municipalities resulted in a decrease of the balance to their credit by over Rs. 4,000 owing to the abnormal expenditure on plague in Virajendranet. The finances of the Plantation Fund materially benefited by an exceptionally good yield of coffee, the cash balance rising by over Rs. 3,000 in addition to an investment of Rs. 2,000 in Government securities. Local Funds.
[Part II,
page 28.]

SECTION VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

25. The total number of births registered in the province (4,787) was nearly 11 per cent. higher than in the preceding year, but on the other hand the Births and deaths.
[Part II,
pages 29-31.]

mortality recorded (5,376) rose by over 16 per cent., the bulk of the increase being due to fever, which were unusually prevalent in consequence doubtless of the exceptionally heavy rainfall. Small-pox, dysentery and diarrhoea were also noticeably more destructive to life, and plague for the first time effected a real lodgment in the province, being responsible for 45 deaths, of which the majority occurred in the municipality of Virajendrapet, the neighbouring market village of Gonikoppal and adjacent coffee-estates. On the other hand the people continued to enjoy entire immunity from cholera. The excess of deaths over births is attributable to a circumstance which always vitiates the vital statistics of the province, namely, the immigration during the monsoon months of large numbers of coolies who come to work on coffee-estates unaccompanied by their families and themselves too frequently unable to stand the rigour of the climate which prevails during that season of the year.

Medical
relief.
[Part II,
pages 31-32.]

26. Excluding the Mercara jail hospital and a small military hospital at the same place, medical relief was administered at eight institutions, of which only one was under private management. At the public hospitals and dispensaries the total number of persons treated was nearly 46,000, or over 1,200 more than in the previous year, though there was a decrease in the attendance at the Virajendrapet hospital and the Gonikoppal dispensary in consequence of the outbreak of plague. The same cause led to a fall in the number of in-patients (932), for whom accommodation is provided only at Mercara and Virajendrapet. The mortality recorded among this class was slightly higher than in the previous year, but the operations performed continued to be in almost every case successful. The deficiencies of the local arrangements for medical relief attracted the notice of the Chief Commissioner during his visit to the province and a special appeal addressed to the Government of India on the subject resulted in the promise of a subsidy of 1½ lakhs, the major portion of which it has been decided to utilize in replacing the existing hospitals at Mercara and Virajendrapet by buildings constructed and equipped in accordance with modern requirements.

Sanitation.
[Part II,
pages 32.]

27. No sanitary work of importance was carried out during the year, but the outbreak of plague induced special attention to the subject of sanitation, especially in the towns of Virajendrapet and Mercara, where numerous petty improvements of a *quasi*-permanent nature were carried out. A sum of nearly Rs. 5,000 was expended in connection with the prevention and repression of plague, and it is satisfactory to observe that the measures adopted aroused no popular opposition and were attended with an unusual degree of success.

Vaccination.
[Part II,
pages 32-33.]

28. Excluding the trifling number of vaccinations performed in hospitals and dispensaries the vaccine operations of the year numbered 9,245, or some 1,800 less than in the preceding year, being carried out by a special establishment of eight vaccinators at an aggregate cost including supervision charges of Rs. 2,667. The decline in the outturn of work was an indirect consequence of the out-break of plague. The bulk of the cases dealt with were primary vaccinations and the percentage of success obtained (95.5) continued to be satisfactory. Infantile vaccination as usual received special attention and the birth statistics go to show that the compulsory provisions of the law were adequately enforced in the municipal areas to which alone they apply.

SECTION VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.
[Part II,
pages 33-36.]

29. The educational arrangements of the province underwent no material modification during the year, the sanction of the Government of India not having

been received for the introduction of the important reforms decided upon with reference to the recommendations of the Simla Educational Conference, but the administration of the department was facilitated by the issue of consolidated rules dealing with the management and inspection of local fund and municipal schools. Education continued.

30. The total number of public schools increased from 85 to 88, but owing to the outbreak of plague there was a decline of some 200 in the attendance recorded (4,020). The strength of private schools (579) advanced slightly, but there was no material variation in the proportion of scholars to the total population of the school-going age, which was 15·7 and 4·5 per cent in the case of boys and girls respectively. The great bulk of the pupils came under the primary stage, to which all the educational institutions in Coorg belong except the Mercara Normal School and the two secondary institutions at Mercara and Virajendrapet. Classified according to race or creed the vast majority were non-Brāhman Hindus, and two-thirds of the entire number belonged to the Coorg caste, while nearly three-fourths were recorded as dependent on agriculture and an equal proportion as belonging to the poorer classes. The gross expenditure on education was approximately Rs. 40,000, or some Rs. 2,000 less than in the previous year, the variation being mainly due to savings resulting from the deputation to Madras of the permanent incumbent of the head-mastership of the Mercara High School. Two-thirds of the total outlay was contributed in approximately equal proportions from Imperial sources and local funds, while slightly over one-fourth was re-imbursed by school fees, the balance being made up from municipal funds and private subscriptions. The average cost of educating each pupil remained stationary in primary schools (Rs. 5·6) and fell slightly in secondary institutions (Rs. 30·7).

31. Except for a temporary change in *personnel*, the controlling agencies responsible for the supervision of education remained the same, and the inspecting officers adequately performed their duties, receiving assistance from numerous visits of inspection paid by the Commissioner and subordinate revenue officers.

32. The number of pupils on the rolls of secondary classes at the close of the year (345) was much the same as at the commencement, but while there was a distinct improvement in the average attendance and the fee-income realized at the Mercara High School, a material retrogression took place at the Virajendrapet Middle School in both these respects owing to the epidemic of plague which visited that town. The results achieved by the former school at the matriculation and lower secondary examinations were unusually favourable, and a high proportion of success was also obtained at the primary examination. On the other hand the Virajendrapet school fared much worse than in the previous year as regards both the lower secondary and the primary examination. The strength of the primary classes attached to these two institutions was 158.

33. The number of public primary schools (85) increased by three but there was a decline of some 200 in the strength recorded on the closing day of the year (3,507). Of the total number, 75 were managed by the District Board, six were maintained by municipal committees and four were missionary institutions receiving fixed grants-in-aid from public funds. English was taught in the schools, but in the others instruction was confined to the vernacular. The successes obtained at the primary examination were more than double the number achieved in the previous year, though the candidates increased by less than 20 per cent.

PART II.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. The standing information which should be incorporated in this chapter is printed in the administration report for the year 1901-1902 under the following headings:—

	Page.
Physical features of the country ...	1
Area	3
Climate	3
Chief staples	3
Historical summary ..	4
Form of administration	5
Character of land tenure	7
System of survey and settlements	8
Civil divisions of the British territory	9
Details of the last census	10
Tribes and languages	11

Standing
information
and geo-
graphical
statistics.

Statements Nos. 1 to 5 in Part III exhibit the prescribed statistics regarding the area, character of the surface, climate, civil divisions and population of the province.

2. There were no changes in the form of administration during the year under report.

Changes in
the admini-
stration.

3. Mysore is the only foreign State adjoining Coorg and the relations therewith were satisfactory.

Relations
with Native
States.

4. The seasonal conditions of the period under report were unfavourable to the public health, which suffered unusually from fever, while plague for the first time effected a lodgment in the province. On the other hand, the outturn of rice and cardamoms was distinctly good and the yield of coffee was much larger than was expected having regard to the abundant and exhausting crop gathered in the preceding year. So far, however, as the planting community was concerned, a much more important economic factor was the recovery in the prices obtainable in the London market, which is generally attributed to the unfavourable prospects of Brazil coffee. While this change in the situation has materially benefited those planters who have been in a position to maintain a fair standard of cultivation in their estates, it has not operated as a check on the gradual abandonment of areas which have been allowed to deteriorate. A considerable extent of coffee cultivated according to European methods was finally given up during the year, and native coffee continued its rapid progress towards extinction. As a natural consequence of this tendency and the continuance of the disastrously low price of cardamoms, the cultivation of rice received additional attention at the hands of the indigenous population, a feature of which marked evidence is to be seen in the increased application for agricultural advances. The records of civil litigation and the transactions of the Registration department contain no indication of any recovery from the depressed economic conditions affecting Coorg, but the increased consumption of arrack perhaps affords some evidence of a change for the better, and the province cannot fail to have benefited by the formation of the 71st Coorg Rifles, a measure, which, besides providing employment and regular pay for several hundreds of young men, was also directly responsible for a large outlay on the construction of military buildings. This expenditure undoubtedly tended to raise wages in the neighbourhood of Mercara, but in other respects there was no material change in the rate of hire payable for labour, nor was there any noticeable variation in the prices of the staple food-grains.

Condition of
the people.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Realization
of the
revenue.

5. The land revenue demand for the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,40,454 as compared with Rs. 3,46,361 in the previous year. Distributed under the different heads, the total is made up of the following items :—

- (a) Revenue from wet and dry cultivation on land held under the ordinary tenure known as *sagu** (Rs. 1,31,984);
- (b) Revenue from wet and dry cultivation on land held under the privileged tenures known as *jama** (Rs. 68,031), *umbli** (Rs. 6,049) and *jodi** (Rs. 7,348),
- (c) Revenue from coffee cultivation (Rs. 1,19,159);
- (d) Miscellaneous items, *viz.*,

	Rs.
(i) Process charges	5,496
(ii) Sale proceeds of waste lands	1,454
(iii) Revenue fines	207
(iv) Orange cultivation	174
(v) Nazar-kanike fees †	59
(vi) Kuntari ‡ cultivation	24
(vii) Grazing fees	9
(viii) Other items	460

As compared with the previous year the only important variation in demand occurred under item (c), where there was a decrease of Rs. 6,965 owing chiefly to reductions of assessment granted on deteriorated coffee estates. The increase under process charges (+ Rs. 615) is explained by the circumstance that the outstanding arrear balance was reduced by over Rs. 45,000 during the year, an improvement which could not have been effected without recourse to coercive proceedings.

6. The acreage held under the principal tenures is shown in the following table, which includes the corresponding figures for the previous year, but leaves out of account the trifling areas taken up for the cultivation of oranges (1,105 acres) and arecanut (281 acres) and the large extent (47,704 acres) of cardamom *malés* § not held on the coffee tenure, the revenue from which is credited to Forests :—

Years.	Sagu.		Jama.		Jodi.		Umbli.		Jagir.		Coffee.
	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	
1902-1903 ...	39,824	18,792	40,593	183	4,103	1,413	7,504	42	3,656	944	101,160
1903-1904 ...	40,386	18,683	40,456	183	4,079	1,408	7,496	42	3,647	952	100,280

The increase of 562 acres in the case of wet holdings under the *sagu* tenure was due to extensions of rice cultivation and to the change in tenure of *jama* land sold for arrears of revenue. The decline of 930 acres under coffee is accounted for by resignations and resumptions.

7. Statement No. 6 details the collection of Land Revenue during the year. Including arrears (Rs. 1,49,294) the gross demand amounted to Rs. 4,89,748 of which Rs. 3,74,850 were collected and Rs. 10,610 remitted. The arrear balance was thus reduced to Rs. 1,04,288, of which Rs. 4,642 related to previous years and Rs. 99,646 to the current assessment; the bulk of the current arrear consisted, as usual, of the assessment due from coffee planters (Rs. 59,483), who are allowed to defer payment until the 31st May in cases where the crop is exported to Europe. Subsequent collections and remissions up to the end of June 1904 have reduced the total balance to Rs. 41,453 of which Rs. 4,054 related to old arrears.

* These tenures are described in paragraphs 23 to 27 of the administration report for 1901-1902.

† Customary fees levied on authorized alienation of *jama* lands.

‡ Cultivation by felling a tract of jungle, burning the timber and other standing growth and raising a crop on the land cleared.

§ The forest hills on and below the ghâts are known as *malés*.

The period under report witnessed an important change in the *hintbandi**; the old system of collecting the land revenue (other than that due on exported coffee) in four equal instalments payable in January, February, March and April was replaced by a new distribution of the demand according to which four annas in the rupee fall due on the 20th January, six annas on the 20th February and six annas on the 20th March. The object of this alteration was two-fold, firstly, to secure more prompt realization of the Government demand, and secondly, to safeguard the ryot against his own lack of thrift and foresight; under the old system it was found that the April instalment was separated by too long an interval of time from the harvest, with the result that the Government demand was postponed to the requirements of private creditors or to extravagant outlay on marriage ceremonies, and could not be realized without resort to coercive proceedings which necessarily extended until long after the commencement of the ensuing cultivation season. It is satisfactory to observe that this reform was introduced without any serious opposition and resulted in materially advancing the realization of the demand.

8. Statement No. 7 gives particulars of the assignments of land revenue, amounting to Rs. 1,07,150. The principal items are the permanent remissions granted under the favourable tenures known as *jama* (Rs. 68,030), *jagir* and *umbli* (Rs. 24,401), and *joli* (Rs. 10,011).

9. Statement No. 8 which shows the incidence of the total land revenue demand on the population of the province is a quinquennial return and the period dealt with is the year ending 31st March 1903. The figures appearing therein are consequently identical with those commented upon in paragraph 9 of the administration report for 1902-1903.

10. The extent to which landed property changed hands during the year is indicated in Statement No. 9 which excludes changes due to succession, lease or simple mortgage. Of the 288 transfers by order of court all but 28 were revenue sales, the land being resumed to Government in 108 instances and transferred to the auction purchaser in the other cases. The resumptions include numerous trifling areas of abandoned coffee, the total area involved being 593 acres. There were 63 sales of *jama* and *umbli* lands to the aggregate extent of 199 acres for arrears of revenue, and on transfer to the auction purchaser the privileged tenure lapsed.

11. Statement No. 10 compares the transactions under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts during the period under report and the preceding quinquennium. The advances made during the year amounted to Rs. 10,890, which together with the outstanding balance (Rs. 13,814) brought the gross amount for recovery to Rs. 24,704. The realizations amounted to Rs. 6,627 leaving a balance of Rs. 18,077, of which Rs. 13,867 consisted of instalments not payable during the year and Rs. 187 of sums the payment of which had been suspended by the Chief Commissioner. The real balance was therefore Rs. 4,023, which has been reduced to Rs. 516 by subsequent collections to the end of June 1904.

12. Owing probably to the increased attention devoted to the cultivation of rice lands, recourse was to an unusual extent had to the provisions of the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, the advances under which aggregated Rs. 8,890 distributed among 71 ryots in sums varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 750. As regards the outstandings of previous years (Rs. 8,257), the percentage of recovery (48.77) compares unfavourably with the figure recorded during the preceding year (63.56), but if account be taken of the realizations during the period April to June 1904, which is the season when coercive proceedings begin to show their effect, the arrear is reduced to less than 4 per cent. of the total amount. The realizations under interest aggregated Rs. 386, and an additional sum of Rs. 299 was recovered in the first quarter of 1904-1905. Several cases having been brought to light in which advances under the Act had not been fully applied to the objects for which they were granted, measures were taken to secure systematic local inspection by the superior revenue establishment, and *jamabandi* officers are now required to devote special attention to this point in the course of the annual examination of revenue accounts.

* The distribution of the instalments of land revenue.

13. The usual allotment of Rs. 2,000 was expended in advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884, chiefly for the purchase of ploughing cattle. The applications, as is invariably the case, were largely in excess of the funds available for disbursement, and the number of ryots actually benefited was consequently only 80, the sums distributed ranging from Rs. 15 to 60. The realizations of the year represent 72 per cent. of the arrear balance brought forward, as against 69.07 per cent. in the preceding year, and subsequent collections during the first quarter of 1904-1905 raise the percentage to 90.94. These figures exclude recoveries on account of interest to the amount of Rs. 391 and Rs. 100 respectively; the realizations under this head were much lower than in the previous year owing to the decrease in the principal outstanding.

Survey,
Settlements
and Land
Records.

14. The Department of Land Records continued to be under the control of the Commissioner, but the executive charge vested in Mr. Gustav Haller, Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, who performed his duties throughout the year with exemplary care and industry.

15. The progress made with the preparation and maintenance of the prescribed land records was satisfactory, and the qualifications of the establishment continued to improve. On the 31st March 1904 only five *shanbhogues** had failed to obtain the requisite certificates, three proving deficient in their knowledge of revenue law and two in regard to surveying.

16. No settlement operations were conducted, but Statement No. 11 gives particulars of the surveys carried out during the year under report. The most important work consisted of the survey of the municipal areas of Mercara and Virajendrapet, 20 block plans on the scale of 64 inches to the mile relating to which were prepared for photozincography at Madras. In 71 villages the revenue survey was subjected to a thorough test by measurement and examination on the ground, and where necessary the land registers affected were duly revised.

17. The Assistant Superintendent of Land Records settled 50 land disputes under the Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899, and conducted two crop experiments in addition to 43 carried out by subordinate officials.

Waste lands.

18. The area of land sold under the Waste Land Rules during the year was 35.44 acres. Excluding timber-growth the value realized was Rs. 290 as compared with Rs. 455 in the previous year, the average price per acre being Rs. 8-3-1 as against Rs. 12-1-8.

Wards' Estates.

19. The number of wards on the register of the District Court at the end of 1903-1904 was ten as against 12 in the previous year. The gross receipts from their estates, consisting chiefly of the produce of land, recoveries of outstandings, and interest on Government securities, amounted to Rs. 6,404. Including investments the opening balance was Rs. 3,636, the outgoings aggregated Rs. 4,199 and at the close of the year there remained to the credit of the wards a sum of Rs. 5,841, of which Rs. 2,200 were in the shape of Government securities. The bulk of the transactions related to the property of the minor children of the late Soukar Sambaiya of Virajendrapet. The financial condition of this estate continued to be far from satisfactory, but some progress was made towards the settlement of the outstanding debts, a sum of Rs. 3,620 being realized, while further items to the aggregate amount of Rs. 33,659 were definitely classed as irrecoverable. The coffee plantation proved exceptionally unremunerative during the period under report, and the feasibility of improving the system of working consequently engaged special attention, but no changes have yet been introduced.

Revenue and
rent-paying
classes.

20. There are no *zaminदारis* in Coorg and the great bulk of the holdings are *ryotwari*, the ordinary tenure being known as *sagu*, though there are one or two separate villages held as *jagirs*. Particulars have been given in paragraph 6 *supra* of the holdings under the various classes of tenure, a description of which will be found in paragraphs 23 to 31 of the administration report for the year 1901-1902. Owing to the circumstance that individual ryots frequently hold land under more than one tenure it is impracticable to compile statistics of the several rent-paying classes. Reference has been made in paragraphs 8 and 9 *supra* to the loss of revenue involved by the several privileged tenures and to the incidence of the land revenue demand on the population, while information as to the average assessment is furnished in Statement No. 85.

* Subordinate officials entrusted with the revenue and survey work in defined groups of villages.

III.—PROTECTION.

21. The standing information which should be incorporated in this chapter is printed at page 14 of the administration report for the year 1901-1902 under the heading "Legislating Authority." Standing information.

22. During the period under report no notifications affecting Coorg were issued under the Scheduled Districts Act and no special regulations were promulgated under 33 Victoria, Chapter 3. Statement No. 12 contains a list of the Acts of the Governor-General in Council which came into force in the province during the year. Course of legislation.

23. Particulars regarding the cognizable cases brought to notice during the year 1903, whether reported to the police or instituted directly before the magistracy, will be found in Statements 13 to 16 which give separate information as to the number of persons concerned. The total amount of cognizable crime reported—668 cases—was somewhat greater than in the previous year (604) owing to a decided increase in the number of breaches of special and local laws, public nuisances and offences against the Excise Act, 1896; in other respects there was no marked variation in the class of crime. Police.

24. One hundred and fifty-three cases were referred as false as against 184 in the preceding year, a decline which may be regarded with satisfaction if attributable to the increased attention paid in the year 1902 to the punishment of persons presenting false complaints. Police investigation was refused in 11 cases, of which eight were petty thefts.

25. The proportion of convictions obtained in cognizable cases investigated by the police continued to be high—76·92 per cent. as against 75·73 in the preceding year. Excluding public nuisances and offences against special and local laws which ordinarily terminate in conviction, the proportion of successful investigations was 46·49 per cent. as against 47·39. Of 443 arrests by the police, 298 resulted in conviction.

26. The solitary case of murder reported during the year did not come before the courts, as the offender, a clerk in the District Magistrate's Court, committed suicide immediately after the commission of the crime, which consisted in the shooting of his wife. A case of murder pending from the previous year was however dealt with by the Sessions Court, the offender being convicted and sentenced to transportation for life; he was a member of the half-wild Kuruba caste and had murdered a companion for a small sum of money in an out-of-the-way part of the country, both men being intoxicated at the time. When apprehended, he made no attempt to deny the offence and at once showed the police where he had hidden the stolen property. His ignorance was such that when convicted it was found impossible to make him understand the effect of the sentence imposed.

27. Six cases of dacoity were reported, of which two were referred as false and one remained undetected. Of the three cases brought to trial, one ended in conviction while the other two were discharged, a result largely attributable in one instance to the apathy of the complainant.

28. Prosecutions for preferring false charges were instituted in four cases and proved successful in two. The diminished resort to such proceedings when coupled with the reduced number of cases in which the criminal courts found it necessary to inflict fines for preferring frivolous or vexatious complaints may perhaps be regarded as further evidence of the salutary effect of the vigorous action taken in this direction during the preceding year.

29. Statements Nos. 17 and 18 give particulars of non-cognizable crime, with which the police are but little concerned, their functions as a rule ending with advice to the complainant to address the nearest magistrate.

30. Statement No. 19 furnishes details of the value of property lost and recovered in cases dealt with by the police. The percentage of recovery (41·03) at first sight compares unfavourably with the record of the previous year (69·97), but the variation is attributable to the complainant's exaggeration of the value of the property carried away in the dacoity referred to at the close of paragraph 27 *supra*. If this case be excluded from consideration, the percentage of recovery was 77·04.

31. Statement No. 20 shows the sanctioned strength, cost, distribution and employment of the police force. The total outlay on the department decreased from Rs. 42,503 to Rs. 41,608, a variation ascribed to more numerous vacancies in the establishment during the course of the year. The average annual cost to the State of each policeman was Rs. 191, of which Rs. 168 related to pay alone. The cost per head of the population was Rs. 0-3-8 including the jail guard, and Rs. 0-3-5 excluding it.

32. Statement No. 21 exhibits the equipment, discipline, and general management of the force, while Statement No. 22 classifies the men according to race, religion or caste. In strength the department was only five short of the sanctioned number at the close of the year. Both judicial (8) and departmental (170) punishments were much more numerous than in 1902, the chief fault as usual being absence without leave. Educationally there was an improvement in the force, the number of men able to read and write Canarese rising from 97 to 124. A training school was held at Mercara during the monsoon months and afforded valuable opportunity for the instruction of the rank and file in law and drill. The number of Coorgs in the department advanced from 77 to 87.

33. The number of processes issued in the year under report (8,569) was slightly above the figure recorded in the previous year. Of the total number only seven were pending execution on the 31st December 1903.

34. Five suicides were reported as compared with eight in the preceding year, and the number of accidental deaths (5) was unusually small.

35. There are no rural police in Coorg in the ordinary sense of the term, but *jumra* ryots as one of the conditions of the favourable tenure on which they hold land are required to furnish escorts to treasure remittances, for which service they are also remunerated by full cash payments.

36. The general working of all four Inspectors is reported to have been satisfactory and they continued to be adequately supervised by the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. H. F. Travers Phillips, who was in executive charge of the department throughout the year. This officer qualified in Canarese according to the lower standard in July 1903. With reference to the enquiries of the Police Commission a special report was submitted at the commencement of the year dealing with the deficiencies of the existing police arrangements in Coorg and formulating various proposals for their improvement. Another important question to which consideration was devoted was the revision of the local police rules. Though final orders were not actually issued until April 1904, it was decided during the course of the period under report to leave untouched the Coorg rules, which have the force of law, and to prescribe the Madras Police Order book by executive order as subsidiary thereto, subject to a few minor alterations made with reference to local conditions.

Criminal
Justice.

37. Statement No. 23 exhibits the number of criminal courts in Coorg and their total out-turn of work during the year 1903. Mr. P. L. Moore, I. C. S., officiated as District Magistrate for three months during the absence of Mr. P. A. Booty, I. C. S. on privilege leave, but there was no other important change in the *personnel* of the magistracy during the year.

38. Particulars regarding the trial of offences will be found in Statement No. 24. The trials held numbered 1,330 or 70 less than in the previous year, while the number of offences reported (1,531) declined by 111, the variation being in each instance due to a decrease in the number of cases falling under the Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859, to which much less resort is now had than in former years when the demand for labour was keener and coffee planters could not procure coolies without offering liberal advances. The total number of breaches of contract brought to notice was 238 as compared with 337 and 431 respectively in the two previous years, but only 232 cases involving 289 persons were actually brought to trial, the corresponding figures for 1902 being 294 and 361. Of the individuals dealt with by the courts, 239 were acquitted, 48 were convicted, one died and one was under trial at the end of the year. Excluding this class of cases, the criminal trials of the year

resulted in the discharge or acquittal of 1,274 persons and the conviction of 664, of whom nine were dealt with summarily. The percentage of convictions was thus 34.26, as against 26.83 and 30.53 respectively in the two preceding years; the variation is mainly to be attributed to the working of the Police and Excise Acts, for breaches of which 192 persons were convicted and 33 acquitted in 1903, as against 110 convicted and 24 acquitted in 1902. Another noticeable increase (from 9 to 40) relates to convictions for offences against the public tranquillity and was principally due to a single riotous assembly in which a large number of persons took part. Offences against public tranquillity and justice numbered 79, those against the person 288 and those against property 264, while there were 191 other offences under the Indian Penal Code and 508 breaches of special and local laws and miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code. As compared with the previous year, there was a noticeable increase under the first of these five heads, due to the larger number of prosecutions for perjury and contempt of lawful authority; *per contra* offences against the person and property, and other breaches of the Penal Code were considerably fewer. There were only eight convictions for heinous crime, three persons being found guilty of offences affecting life, one of rape and sodomy, and four of a trivial offence which amounted technically to robbery.

39. The miscellaneous proceedings taken under the Criminal Procedure Code are detailed in Statement No. 25. Security to prevent a breach of the peace was exacted from five persons as compared with nine, and three persons were ordered to furnish recognizances for their good behaviour as against none in the previous year. Five persons were released on probation under section 562 Criminal Procedure Code, and it was not found necessary to call upon any of them to appear for judgment. The number of accused persons to whom compensation was paid under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code declined from 54 to 13, a variation which may be taken as evidence of the efficacy of the vigorous measures taken in 1902 for the prevention of frivolous and vexatious complaints.

40. The general results of the criminal trials before the tribunals of the various classes are exhibited in Statement No. 26. Of the cases finally dealt with during the year, only two came before the Sessions Judge, 115 were decided by the District Magistrate, 75 by the Subordinate Judge who is a first-class magistrate, and the remaining 1,088 were disposed of by the Subedars and Munsiff-Magistrates exercising second or third-class powers. The average duration of each case was eight days in the District Magistrate's Court, and eleven days in the subordinate courts, as against seven days and eleven days in the previous year.

41. Details of the punishments inflicted by the several classes of courts will be found in Statements Nos. 27 to 31. One man was sentenced by the Sessions Judge to transportation, and two received a similar sentence from the District Magistrate, reduced in one case by the appellate court to rigorous imprisonment. Solitary confinement was awarded in one instance, and 41 persons were whipped as against 43 and 32 respectively in the years 1902 and 1901. Notwithstanding that the increase in the number of persons convicted was mainly due to prosecutions under the Excise and Police Acts, the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment rose in almost exact proportion to the increase in convictions. The aggregate amount of the fines imposed (Rs. 5,787), as also the compensation paid (Rs. 1,438), shows a material increase over the figures of the previous year—Rs. 3,434 and Rs. 853 respectively; this is mainly attributable to additional convictions under the Excise Act which frequently connote compensatory payments by way of reward to informers or persons concerned in the prosecution. The percentage of realization again rose, the figure being 85 as against 76 for 1902. Four old offenders were convicted in the District Magistrate's Court, and three by the First-Class Magistrate. Of these persons, two were ordered under section 565 Criminal Procedure Code to notify their place of residence to the police after release from jail.

42. Particulars of the appellate and revisional work disposed of by the higher courts will be found in Statement No. 32. Notwithstanding the increase in convictions the number of appeals filed before the District Magistrate (55)

was the same as in the previous year, and in only nine cases was it found necessary to interfere with the sentence imposed by the subordinate court, whereas modifications were directed in 14 instances during the year 1902.

43. There were 23 appeals to the Sessions Court, of which six were summarily rejected, while in five cases the sentence was confirmed and in a like number it was reduced or reversed; of the remaining seven appeals, three were pending at the close of the year and four were referred to the Judicial Commissioner for disposal, as the Sessions Judge had himself dealt with the cases at an earlier stage in the proceedings.

44. The Judicial Commissioner decided appeals from 11 individuals, of whom two obtained some modification of sentence, while the remaining nine were entirely unsuccessful.

45. There were in all 92 applications for revision as against 97 in 1902. Of these, 38 were preferred to the Judicial Commissioner who refused interference in all but three cases and 21 were presented to the Sessions Court of which only two proved successful, while of the 33 applications dealt with by the District Magistrate 27 were dismissed, and six obtained some measure of success.

46. As indicated in Statement No. 33, the trials before the Sessions Court were conducted with the aid of assessors, and in both cases the Judge agreed with the assessors.

47. The records and registers of all the subordinate courts were inspected by the District Magistrate during the year under report.

Prisons.

48. Detailed statistical information regarding the administration of the Jail department during the year 1903 will be found in Statements Nos. 34 to 62, which give separate particulars relating to the Mercara District Jail and the four lock-ups attached to the taluk offices at Somwarpet, Napoklu, Virajendrapet and Ponnampet.

49. The bulk of the jail population is confined in the District Jail, and the use of the lock-ups is restricted to under-trial prisoners, persons sentenced to periods of imprisonment not exceeding fifteen days, and convicts temporarily detained pending transfer to the District Jail. During the year 1903 the total number of admissions to lock-ups was 230 or 27 more than the figure recorded for the preceding year. The number of convicts included in this total rose from 68 to 82, but excluding transfers to the District Jail (46) only 36 convicts were confined in the lock-ups as against 34 in the previous year. The maximum period of detention in the case of under-trial prisoners was 31 days, the average being eight days. The expenditure on dieting charges per head of average strength was Rs. 37 as against Rs. 35 in the preceding year.

50. The following paragraphs relate solely to the administration of the District Jail and follow the headings under which the statistical tables may roughly be classified, viz.:—

- (1) Accommodation available.
- (2) Number, disposal and classification of jail population.
- (3) Discipline.
- (4) Diet.
- (5) Hygiene, sanitation and vital statistics.
- (6) Financial results.

51. The structural alterations initiated in the previous year having been carried to completion, special accommodation for female convicts was for the first time provided in the hospital and the cellular portion of the jail, while the old under-trial ward was converted into a work-room, improved arrangements being made for the disposition of this class of prisoners. These changes together with a slight increase in the allotment of space per head somewhat reduced the total accommodation; 151 prisoners in all can now be housed in the jail as against 156 prior to these alterations. There was, however, no over-crowding at any time during the year, the largest number under detention on any one day being only 91.

52. Statements Nos. 35 to 42 give particulars of the number and disposal of the jail population, and classify the convicts admitted according to religion, age, education, length of sentence, nature of offences committed and previous convictions. The daily average strength including under-trials and civil prisoners continued to be abnormally low, being 71.68 as against 70.49 in the preceding year. Of the total jail population 26.5 were convicted prisoners, 171 under-trials and 19 civil debtors.

53. The number of convicts in custody on the 31st December 1902 was 58 and during the year under report there were 151 admissions, making a total of 209, of whom 115 were released on expiry of sentence and one was transported to the Andamans, while eight were set at liberty on appeal, and five in honour of the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor; there were thus 80 convicts under confinement on the 31st December 1903. There was a noteworthy increase in the number of literate convicts and Hindus formed a much higher proportion of the jail population than in 1902. As usual, theft—especially from a building—proved the offence most frequently resulting in incarceration, but house-breakers were remarkably few as compared with the previous year; old offenders on the other hand were much more numerous.

54. Of the under-trials, 52 were subsequently convicted, one was transferred to Mysore, one died and 115 were released, and at the close of the year there remained in custody only two persons as against three at the commencement.

55. Statements Nos. 43 to 48 furnish information regarding jail discipline. The number of offences committed by convicts (62) was lower than in the previous year (69), but six under-trial prisoners and one civil debtor had also to be punished for breaches of jail discipline. Of the offences committed by convicts, 19 related to work, eight to receiving prohibited articles, and 35 to other breaches of jail discipline. Corporal punishment was inflicted in six cases, thrice for wilful destruction of Government property, twice for assault on another prisoner and once for inciting other prisoners not to work. Two escapes from the jail took place simultaneously, but both fugitives were recaptured the following day by the police. Ten convicts were released under the mark rules during the year, the maximum remission earned being 195 days by a convict under sentence of imprisonment for five years.

56. As usual, the diets were supplied departmentally in accordance with the authorized scales, which are set out in Statements Nos. 49 to 52, and the result continued to be satisfactory. The quality of the food was good and the quantity sufficient to keep the prisoners in excellent health. The daily cost per head fell to one anna and seven pies or three pies less than in the previous year, owing to the cheaper rates at which rice and *rūgi* were procurable. The gross outlay on articles of food was Rs. 2,479 excluding Rs. 18 expended on extras for patients in the jail hospital, a figure which compares favourably with that recorded during the preceding year (Rs. 2,759), although the daily average strength was slightly higher.

57. During the period under report a sum of Rs. 259 was spent in purchasing clothing for the prisoners, cotton articles being obtained from the Elgin Mills and blankets from the Vellore Central Jail.

58. Pure water continued to be obtained from the Mercara reservoir, and the conservancy arrangements were as usual adequate; the latrines are on the dry-earth system and all the vessels and receptacles in use were kept in good order. No accumulation of filth was permitted near the jail, removal taking place twice a day by means of municipal carts. The drainage was satisfactory, and the general health of the prisoners excellent, the rate of sickness *per mille* of average strength falling from 22.56 to 6.98 and the mortality from 42.56 to 13.95. The only death was that of an under-trial prisoner brought in suffering from acute nephritis. Detailed statistics of health are given in Statements Nos. 53 to 56.

59. Statement No. 57 shows the gain and loss in weight of the prisoners during their confinement. Judged by the weighment test the jail regime was satisfactory, for of 129 prisoners discharged from jail 82 gained in weight and only 36 lost, the variation in the case of 17 of the latter being under five pounds. No convict was released on medical grounds.

77. From a financial point of view the working of the department was satisfactory, the surplus realized rising from Rs. 1,029 to Rs. 1,335, and it is a matter for congratulation that the average time taken to register each document declined from 30 to 20 hours, while the number remaining on hand for delivery at the end of the year was only 26. It was found necessary to refuse registration in three cases only out of 1,402 documents presented and in no instance was an appeal preferred against the order.

78. There was no change in the number of offices (8) and all of them were inspected by the Inspector-General during the year, while the returns received from each sub-registrar were scrutinized every month in the head-quarter office. The manual issued many years ago for the guidance of registration offices in Coorg and Mysore, which was then under British administration, was superseded during the period under report by a fresh compilation. The new rules, which are substantially identical with those followed in the Madras Presidency, are divided into two categories *viz.* (i) rules which have the force of law and (ii) departmental instructions.

District
Board.

79. The term of office of the nominated members having expired on the 31st March 1903, the *personnel* of the District Board underwent some change during the year under report. Mr. H. G. Parsons was re-appointed as *nominee* of the Coorg Planters' Association with Mr. G. K. Martin as colleague in lieu of Mr. W. H. Sprott who was absent from India during the greater part of the year. The five subedars for the time being were selected to represent the local interests of their respective taluks on the Board, the appointment being no longer personal to subedars specified by name. Rai Bahadur Cheppudira Somaiya and Apparandri Mandanna were re-appointed as representative land-holders, but their former colleagues, Messrs. Mukkati Aiyappa and D. Tammanna Shetti, were replaced by Messrs. M. Muhammad Hussain and Arekariha Shetti. Statement No. 75 gives particulars of the number of meetings held during the year and the average attendance thereat.

80. Statement No. 76 details the income derived from the various sources of receipt, the relative importance of which is indicated below:—

	Rs.
(1) Local rate *	30,861
(2) Tolls, ferries and staging bungalow fees	21,312
(3) Mohatarfa †	5,172
(4) School fees	3,295
(5) Cattle-pound receipts	2,796
(6) Market receipts, etc.	1,976
(7) Dispensary receipts	906
(8) Interest on investments	340

Excluding the opening balance of Rs. 31,464 the total revenue amounted to Rs. 66,658. As compared with the budget estimate the only important variation under receipts related to the revenue from the local rate, which realized Rs. 639 less than the sum anticipated owing to reductions of assessment granted in respect of deteriorated coffee estates.

81. Statement No. 77 details the expenditure under the different budget heads, the principal items in order of importance being as shown below:

	Rs.
(a) Public Works	32,824
(b) Education	16,385
(c) District Post establishment	7,194
(d) Medical	1,219
(e) Staging bungalows and cooly shelters	1,721
(f) Cattle-pound charges	1,241
(g) District Board office	1,228
(h) Ferry and toll establishments	1,331

The total expenditure including miscellaneous minor charges amounted to Rs. 67,180. Including the reserve fund of Rs. 10,000 invested in Government promissory notes during the previous year, the actual closing balance was Rs. 30,942, or Rs. 6,624 more than the surplus anticipated in the budget. The excess is chiefly attributable to savings in the expenditure on civil works in charge of civil officers (—Rs. 3,316) and public works (—Rs. 2,176). The following paragraphs comment where necessary on the expenditure under the various heads detailed in Statement No. 77.

* Levied at the rate of one anna in the rupee of land assessment.
† A tax imposed on the trading classes and day labourers.

82. The transfer to the Imperial Postal Department of the branch office at Madapur reduced the number of *district post* offices to ten, and together with minor economies reduced the outlay under this head from Rs. 7,737 to Rs. 7,194, a saving which is the more welcome as practically the whole cost of maintaining the District Post devolves on the Board, while the entire receipts are credited to the Imperial Postal Department.

83. Under the heading *administration* a considerable saving (Rs. 566) accrued by economy in contingent expenditure and reduced outlay on travelling allowance to members of the Board.

84. The control of *primary education* continued to rest in the Board, and the number of primary schools under its management rose during the year from 72 to 75, new schools being opened at Ramaswamikanve, Torenur and Andagove, where the teaching staff was provided without extra outlay by withdrawing establishment from existing schools at which the attendance had fallen. The total number of pupils on the rolls fell from 3,233 to 3,092 or by 4·4 per cent, a decline which may be ascribed in part, if not wholly, to the prevalence of plague at Virajendrapet and Sirangala. Of the 75 institutions, 66 are classified as boys' schools, six are set apart for the education of Paraiyas, of whom 144 were under instruction as against 128 in the previous year, and three are designated girls' schools; both sexes, however, attend almost all the institutions, and a "girls' school" merely means one in which there are more girls than boys. English was taught in six schools to 123 pupils as against 136 in the previous year. Out of 2,272 boys and 620 girls on the rolls no less than 1,414 boys and 675 girls were Coorgs by race. The percentage of children protected from small-pox fell from 95·1 to 94·2. The examination results were much more satisfactory than in the preceding year, the number of pupils who obtained full certificates at the primary examination being 159 (including eighteen girls) as against 81 (including eight girls). The percentage of successes rose from 40·9 to 66·53 and the number of complete failures exhibited a similar improvement. The total outlay of the Board under the head of primary education was Rs. 16,238 as compared with Rs. 16,288 in 1902-1903.

85. The draft rules for the control and supervision of local fund primary schools received the *imprimatur* of the Chief Commissioner in December 1903, but final orders on the action to be taken with reference to the resolutions passed at the Simla Educational Conference were still awaited at the close of the period under report. Closely connected with the latter subject are two other questions which were under consideration during the year, namely, (i) the propriety of refunding to the Board the expenditure irregularly incurred upon education within municipal limits since the coming into force of the Coorg District Fund Regulation, 1900, and (ii) the feasibility of procuring an Imperial subsidy towards the outlay from local funds on primary education in the future.

86. Provision continued to be made in the educational budget for a medical pupil at the Madras Medical College. On qualifying as a hospital assistant, he is bound by agreement to serve the Board for a stipulated period.

87. There was no change in the number of the local fund dispensaries (5), which are situated respectively at Somwarpet, Suntikoppa, Siddhapur, Gonikoppal and Napoklu. The total number of out-patients treated during the year was 23,446 or 14 less than in the previous year. The principal ailments were malaria, diseases of the spleen and respiratory organs, dysentery and diarrhoea, rheumatism, abscesses, ulcers and wounds. The total expenditure under the head *medical*, viz., Rs. 4,219, exhibits an increase of Rs. 820 as compared with the preceding year. The additional cost, which was within the budget allotment, is attributable to the out-break of plague which involved the Board in unanticipated outlay to the extent of Rs. 979 on the purchase of disinfectants and medicines and the maintenance of special plague staffs at Gonikoppal, Sirangala and also for preventive purposes at Fraserpet. It is proposed to utilize a portion of the special medical grant of one and three quarter lakhs, to which reference is made in paragraph 205 *infra* on the conversion of the dispensary at Somwarpet into a small in-patient hospital and the provision of segregation wards and mortuaries at Siddhapur, Napoklu, Suntikoppa and Gonikoppal.

88. Under *civil works in charge of civil officers* there was a budget provision of Rs. 1,040 for outlay on original works, of which only Rs. 160 were utilized, the balance being re-allotted to meet plague expenditure or kept in reserve for other contingencies. The number of travellers' bungalows (4) and of shelter-houses for the use of immigrant coolies (4) remained the same as in the preceding year. The fees realized from the former class of institutions aggregated Rs. 1,151 or Rs. 365 more than in the previous year, but as usual failed to cover the outlay incurred in the shape of establishment charges (Rs. 1,721). Budget provision continued to be made for the departmental management of all the toll-gates, but as a fact only two of them were so worked, the remaining six being leased out to contractors; this circumstance accounts for the decrease of Rs. 1,958 in the expenditure under this head as also for the bulk of the decline of Rs. 2,448 in the gross receipts. The net income from tolls, however, after deducting the outlay on establishment (Rs. 1,033), amounted to Rs. 17,495 as against Rs. 17,986 in 1902-903. The completion of the Madapur bridge led to the closing of one ferry and the total number working was thus reduced to 26, of four of which pontoons were in use, dug-outs being employed elsewhere. The revenue realized from ferry leases fell from Rs. 1,730 to Rs. 1,620.

89. Including a fictitious book adjustment of Rs. 1,269, the expenditure on *public works* was Rs. 32,824 against a total grant of Rs. 35,000. The lapse was due to short expenditure on the Jambur-Surlabhi bridle path and the Virajendrapet-Bittangal road, owing mainly to the scarcity of labour.

90. Under *civil buildings* the only original works undertaken during the year were minor improvements to the dispensaries at Siddhapur and Gonikoppal and the girls' school at Virajendrapet at an aggregate cost of Rs. 915. The ordinary annual repairs to buildings account for a further outlay of Rs. 460.

91. As usual the bulk of the expenditure was devoted to *communications*. On *original works* the gross outlay was Rs. 10,876, the only items of importance being—

(a) the Virajendrapet-Nalknad road, on which a further sum of Rs. 2,369 was expended,

(b) the bridle path from Jambur to Surlabhi, of which four miles were opened out for an additional expenditure of Rs. 2,101,

(c) the construction of an embankment along a low-lying portion of the Virajendrapet-Bittangal road, towards which an outlay of Rs. 1,689 was incurred, and

(d) the provision at a cost of Rs. 1,453 of a double pontoon boat for the Kottamudi ferry.

Of these items, the three former come under the category of major works, the fourth being classed as minor. A further sum of about Rs. 2,000 was expended on other minor works, namely, the improvement of the approaches and equipment of other ferries (Rs. 694), alterations to travellers' bungalows (Rs. 788), the construction of a toll-gate on the Wyand road (Rs. 357) and petty surveys of new roads.

92. The outlay on *repairs to communications* (Rs. 11,956) includes sums of Rs. 297 expended on travellers' bungalows, Rs. 930 on ferries, and Rs. 83 on toll-gates, the balance being devoted to the upkeep of the roads under the control of the Board. The length of communications maintained during the year was 130 miles, of which all but $1\frac{1}{2}$ were unmetalled roads, the average expenditure being Rs. 92 per mile.

93. Under *miscellaneous public improvements* an outlay of Rs. 1,686 was incurred on the construction of cattle-pounds at Tittimatti, Shettigeri, Kargode, Pollibetta, Jambur, and Ramaswami-Kurve and on improvements to the existing pound at Santikoppa, while Rs. 723 were spent on petty repairs to pounds, markets, wells and camping grounds.

94. The balance of the public works expenditure is made up of the usual charges on account of *establishment* (Rs. 5,828) and *tools and plant* (Rs. 380), which are calculated at 23 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively on the total disbursements.

95. The outlay of Rs. 500 under *contributions* consisted of the usual annual grants towards the upkeep of the municipal hospitals of Mercara and Virajendrapet.

96. Statements Nos. 78 to 80 detail the constitution, income and expenditure of the five municipalities in Coorg. During the year 1903-1904 special attention was devoted to the inadequacy of the existing municipal law in Coorg, which is regulated by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1873. On the Chief Commissioner's visit to Mercara in February 1904, it was decided subject to the approval of the Government of India to replace this obsolete enactment by the recently passed Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903. The actual introduction of this salutary change has, however, been deferred pending the elaboration of a complete scheme, which is necessarily a work of time, involving as it does the revision of some of the present taxes and a thorough scrutiny of the existing bye-laws; it is also proposed to abolish the minor municipalities of Frasserpel, Bonwarpet and Kellipet, constituting them into notified areas under Chapter XI of the new enactment. The following paragraphs comment separately on the administration in each of the five municipal towns.

Mercara Municipality.

97. The term of office of the elected and nominated members of the committee expired early in the year, and in the month of July it became necessary to make ten fresh appointments. Two new members were nominated by the Chief Commissioner in the interests of the European and the Coorg communities and the remaining eight were elected as representatives of the Hindu and Muhammadan population. The list of electors had been revised in the preceding month, but the election aroused practically no public interest. There was in fact no contest and seven of the former members were re-elected without opposition. At the 11 meetings held during the year the average attendance of *ex-officio* and non-official members was respectively 2.45 out of five and 5.91 out of ten.

98. The actual receipts of the period under report amounted to Rs. 17,787, a sum considerably in excess of the budget estimate and Rs. 3,526 more than that realized in the preceding year. The bulk of the increase was the outcome of a revision of taxation coupled with a change in the system of collection, the number of instalments of house-tax being reduced from four, payable in the period January to April, to three, falling due on the 20th of January, February and March. The revision, which related especially to the tax on houses, was put in hand immediately after the completion of the municipal survey initiated during the preceding year, which led to the systematic registration of all houses and lands within municipal limits. The result was an increase of Rs. 1,921 in the annual demand, against which must be set off a reduction of Rs. 201 under *mohatarifu*, a tax which, though properly speaking leviable on professions, trades and callings, had irregularly been assessed on vacant house sites as well. Another factor which undoubtedly contributed to the improvement in collections was the replacement of the late Vice-President and municipal overseer by younger and more efficient men. The receipts under 'contributions' were swelled by an extraordinary item of Rs. 578 being part of a bequest by the late Mr. Bastian D'Souza in favour of the Mercara hospital in which he took special interest, having in his life-time built the lying-in ward and the nurse's quarters and at his death left funds for the construction of the European ward. Including Rs. 3,160 being the arrear outstanding at the commencement of the year, the gross demand under all heads was Rs. 20,716, of which Rs. 17,787 were collected and Rs. 92 remitted, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,837, which has been reduced by subsequent recoveries to Rs. 873.

99. The estimated expenditure was Rs. 15,880 and the actual outlay Rs. 15,721 as compared with Rs. 15,512 in the previous year. The only items calling for special comment are the expenditure of Rs. 100 on the municipal survey, to which reference has been made in the preceding paragraph, a sum of Rs. 174 disbursed for repairs to the Hindustani School, which was in a dangerous condition, and an advance of Rs. 200 made for the purpose of collecting *litorite*. The survey has resulted in the production of excellent maps showing every detail required for the municipal administration, which cannot fail to be benefited thereby. Special mention is made of the collection of *interite* as this measure is part of a systematic scheme for the restoration of the municipal roads to a proper condition. For some years the expenditure on communications has been starved owing

chiefly to the necessity of repaying the Government loan made in connection with the construction of the town reservoir. The paucity of municipal funds has rendered it impossible at once to remedy the shortcomings of the past, but during the period under report an estimate of the work required was made and a definite plan of action for the future was drawn up, which the repayment of the Government loan should render it possible to carry out in the course of the next two or three years, unless some unforeseen call upon municipal revenues should arise. In pursuance of this programme the allotment for road repairs, increased from Rs. 600 in 1902-1903 to Rs. 1,000 in 1903-1904, was further raised to Rs. 1,500 in the budget framed for the year 1904-1905.

100. The number of in- and out-patients treated at the municipal hospital was respectively 615 and 10,150 as against 465 and 9,971 in the preceding year. Further particulars will be found in Statements Nos. 131 *et seq.*, while Statements Nos. 139 to 142 and 144 give details of the vaccination work within municipal limits. Towards the close of the year a special grant of Rs. 1,75,000 for outlay on medical relief was promised by the Government of India, of which it is proposed to expend about one-half on replacing the Mowara hospital by a thoroughly efficient and up-to-date set of buildings.

101. The usual arrangements for the removal of town sweepings continued to be in force and Rs. 979 were paid to cartmen as wages and bullock hire; two carts were at work during the year instead of one as was formerly the case. The small remaining balance of the Government loan (Rs. 116) was disbursed to the contractor employed on constructing side-drains during the preceding year, but there was no other exceptional expenditure on sanitation, though special attention was devoted to necessary improvements in this direction particularly in the neighbourhood of the Sappers' Line, the main bazaar and the Lascar bazaar during the autumn of the year when the outbreak of plague in Virajendrapet and Gonikoppal reminded the municipal committee of its duties. The opportunity was also taken to remove numerous unsightly encroachments on the street side-drains.

102. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 2,882 and closed with Rs. 4,948 on hand. The third of the five annual instalments of the Government loan of Rs. 5,000 was repaid with interest, thus reducing the outstanding debt to Rs. 2,000.

Virajendrapet Municipality.

103. Three new members were appointed to the municipal committee during the year under report, the vacancies having arisen from the resignation of two councillors and the removal of a third in consequence of his conviction for a criminal offence. The average attendance at the meetings held during the year was 1.9 in the case of official and 7.9 in that of non-official members, the total strength being respectively four and ten.

104. The actual receipts of the year (Rs. 7,587) fell short of the budget estimate (Rs. 8,044) and were Rs. 969 less than the income of the previous year. The fall in revenue is explained by a variation under *mohatarfa*, i.e., the tax assessed on professions, trades and callings. This was due to the elimination of the irregular assessments on vacant house sites which in this town previously formed an important item of revenue. A portion of the loss was made good by an increase in the rate of house-tax from 5 to 6½ per cent. on the annual rent-value, and a revision of the profession tax designed to further the same end was under consideration, but no steps were taken in this direction pending the alteration of the municipal law to which reference has been made in paragraph 96 *supra*. The total demand under rates and taxes amounted to Rs. 3,844, of which Rs. 3,765 were collected during the year; the balance has since been reduced to Rs. 42. The municipal receipts were undoubtedly prejudiced by the outbreak of plague which affected the town during the months of June, July and August.

105. The total expenditure was Rs. 14,280, a sum Rs. 1,287 less than the budget estimate, but Rs. 6,221 in excess of the actuals of the previous year. The budget proposals included a provision of Rs. 4,000 for the construction of a municipal office and a kerosene oil store, both of which items were struck out by the Chief Commissioner. On the other hand there was an unanticipated increase

in outlay due to the outbreak of plague (Rs. 3,649). The balance of the additional expenditure as compared with the preceding year is made up of fictitious items, namely, sums of Rs. 2,000 for the construction of drains and Rs. 600 for the excavation of a well, which were improperly drawn as advances at the close of the year in order to prevent a lapse of budget provision. As in Mercara a regular survey of the municipal area was carried out, plans on the scale of 64 inches to the mile being prepared.

106. A sum of Rs. 3,345 was expended on the upkeep of the hospital at which 10,317 out-patients and 475 in-patients received treatment as compared with 12,477 and 542 respectively in the previous year. Full particulars of the medical work, including vaccination, will be found in the statements cited in paragraph 100 *supra*; it is proposed to utilize upwards of half a lakh of the special medical grant on the construction of fresh hospital buildings as in Mercara.

107. The expenditure on conservancy was Rs. 2,564, but this does not include the very considerable outlay incurred in connection with plague. A special supervisor and disinfecting staff were engaged at a total cost of some Rs. 1,350, including a sum of Rs. 250 granted as special remuneration for good work on the part of the hospital assistant and other subordinates employed, while Rs. 526 were expended on rations for plague patients and contacts of the poorer classes when under segregation, Rs. 673 as compensation for articles destroyed or outlay on the re-construction of huts burnt down, Rs. 100 on the filling in of an insanitary tank, the drainage of which percolated along a street particularly infected with plague, and Rs. 1,000 on the purchase of medicines and bedding for plague patients, kerosene oil for disinfection work and miscellaneous other items. The disinfecting staff carried out its work in an exceedingly thorough manner and apart from the performance of its special plague duties materially improved the general sanitation of the town by the clearance and excavation of petty drains, the removal of lantana and other rank undergrowth and the cleansing of backyards, while as in Mercara the opportunity was taken to remove numerous encroachments on the public streets. Some idea of the extent of the operations conducted may be gathered from the fact that no less than 880 houses were disinfected. The circumstance that the town has since been happily immune from plague is doubtless largely attributable to the efficacy of these measures.

108. The closing balance was Rs. 4,352, a sum which it is essential to keep in reserve in view of the possibility of the recurrence of plague.

Minor Municipalities.

109. The term of office of the members of the municipal committees of Fraserpet, Somwarpet and Kodlipet having expired, these local bodies were reconstituted in June 1903. In order to improve their finances the sanction of the Chief Commissioner was obtained during the year for the levy of a tax on animals and carriages, but this did not actually come into force until after the close of the period under report. As stated in paragraph 96 *supra*, it is probable that these committees will shortly be abolished, the areas under their control being notified under Chapter XI of the Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903.

110. The average attendance at the seven meetings held by the Fraserpet Committee was 4.14 out of a total strength of nine members. The income of the year (Rs. 847) exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 9 and the closing balance consequently rose to Rs. 646. A sum of Rs. 50 was expended on eradication of lantana within municipal limits, but the plague outlay (Rs. 82) was met by a special grant from the District Board.

111. The Somwarpet Committee held eight meetings at which the average attendance was 7.87, the total strength being ten. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 1,306 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,044, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,100.

112. At the five meetings held by the Kodlipet Committee the average attendance was 5.6 out of a total strength of nine members. The total income was Rs. 841 and the expenditure Rs. 771, the closing balance being Rs. 278.

Military.

113. Particulars of the progress made with the construction of the barracks and rifle range required for the 71st Coorg Rifles will be found in paragraph 146 *infra* which details the expenditure on military works. Statements Nos. 81 to 83 furnish information as to the extent to which recruiting operations had progressed by the close of the year 1903-1904, indicate the class of recruit enlisted and give details of the distribution and employment of the men. The regiment was inspected by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Madras, in May 1903 and by the General Officer Commanding the Bangalore District in June 1903, and again in March 1904, when the men were undergoing field-training and the inspection comprised practical work under service conditions. During the first half of the year recruits were enlisted in considerable numbers, but owing to a variety of causes recruitment subsequently came to such a standstill that the feasibility of raising a complete battalion became problematic. The defective physique of many of the recruits and the prevalence of the military offence of absence without leave culminating more than once in actual desertion gave rise to further doubts as to the expedience of continuing the experiment of forming a class regiment of Coorgs. The question was engaging the attention of the highest military authorities towards the close of the year, but no final decision was arrived at during the period under report.

(Volunteering.)

114. The Volunteers resident in the province are attached to the Coorg and Mysore Rifles, the head-quarters of which are situated at Mercara. The total strength of the corps was 245 as against 250 in the previous year. The command continued to be held by Major John Logan, V. D., and the Adjutancy by Captain O. D. Rigg of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. The annual camp of instruction was held at Mercara in the first week of April 1904.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

115. The area actually cultivated during the year under the several crops is shown in Statement No. 84, which is compiled from the annual forecasts prepared in November. Including second crop cultivation the area under rice was 79,763 acres, or 83 per cent. of the total wet holdings which aggregated 93,064 acres. As compared with the cultivation of the previous year, there was a decrease of 931 acres occurring chiefly in high-lying lands in the Kiggattur, Mercara and Nanjarajpatna taluks, which were left uncultivated owing to the lateness of the monsoon. The extent bearing two crops of rice, however, rose from 172 to 561 acres.

116. The total area of dry holdings* was 21,268 acres, the extent actually cropped being 9,908 acres, of which 6,073 were cultivated with *vigi* and 3,835 with grain, pulses, gingelly, condiments, spices, etc. The corresponding figures for the previous year were respectively 7,191† acres and 2,807 acres; the decrease in the area under *vigi* was thus almost made up by the advance under other crops, notably a variety of rice grown on dry land, cholam, beans, *asami* and other by-products, which receive special attention in years when the late arrival of the monsoon militates against the early ploughing required by *vigi*.

117. The extent recorded as actually cultivated with coffee fell from 59,417 acres to 52,420 acres, owing partly to the abandonment of cultivation in estates which it no longer pays to work and partly to a change in the system of recording the statistics of immature coffee; it was formerly the practice to work out the area shown under this category on the hypothesis that estates newly acquired under the Waste Land Rules would as a matter of course be cleared and planted up within two years from their acquisition. During the year under report systematic enquiries regarding the area actually under immature coffee showed this hypothesis to be materially at variance with the facts, the real extent being less than one-sixth of the assumed area. The total extent held under the coffee tenure was 100,230 acres, a figure which includes (a) 10,887 acres of coffee-assessed cardamom *muls*, (b) 1,593 acres of orange gardens, (c) 35,330 acres of abandoned coffee or land not opened up, and (d) 975 acres of immature coffee. There was thus a nett area of 51,445 acres of coffee under

* This category excludes holdings acquired under the Waste Land Rules and other land cultivated with coffee, cardamoms, cinchona, orchards and garden produce.

† The figure entered in paragraph 113 of the administration report for 1902-1903, viz., 9,908 acres, was subsequently found to be inaccurate, fallow areas not having been excluded.

bearing, of which 37,303 acres are reported to be cultivated in the European method and 14,142 acres in the native style. As compared with the previous year, there was a decline of 930 acres under holdings, due to relinquishments and resumptions, while the area under bearing diminished by 1,702 acres, the larger portion of the decrease relating to native coffee, which is continuing rapidly to disappear.

118. The assessment leviable under the coffee tenure is ordinarily Rs. 2 an acre, but since the summary settlement the higher rate of Rs. 2½ has been charged on good coffee grown on *bâne** land, while *per contra* large areas are held free of assessment or at favourable rates in consideration of a variety of circumstances, among which the following may be enumerated as the most important:—

- (a) the free allowance of 10 acres granted in respect of the authorized cultivation of *bâne* land with coffee;
- (b) the favourable rates allowed during the opening up of new estates;
- (c) reductions on account of the deterioration of the coffee growth or its eradication for purposes of pasturage, and
- (d) the special concessions allowed in the case of coffee-assessed cardamom *malés*.

The extents held under the various rates are shown below:—

	Rate of assessment per acre.								Total area.
	Free.	As. 4.	As. 8.	As. 12.	Rs. 1	Rs. 1½.	Rs. 2.	Rs. 2½.	
Acres held by Natives	19,705	2,149	10,003	21	13,524	86	17,596	4,291	68,365
" " Europeans	1,562	399	3,049	...	2,183	188	21,425	3,059	31,865
Total	21,267	2,548	13,042	21	15,707	274	39,021	7,350	100,230

119. In addition to the concessions mentioned in the preceding paragraph the year under report witnessed the exemption from assessment of coffee cultivation on *bâne* land held under the *jágir* tenure, and the position of the planting community was improved by a change in the rules permitting (a) the reduction to grazing rates of the assessment on land, which, though naturally fit for coffee-growing, cannot be profitably cultivated while prices continue at the present low rates and (b) the complete exemption from tax of wet lands the entire *bâne* attached to which is cultivated with coffee paying full assessment. The exact extent to which advantage has been taken of this modification in the rules has not been ascertained, but there is no question that it has afforded appreciable relief to small holders. Applications for reductions of assessment were less extensive than in the previous year, but the aggregate amount is sufficient to show how widely spread is the deterioration of coffee, for during the period under consideration 2,506 acres were granted remissions to the amount of Rs. 2,942.

120. The 1,107 acres shown in Statement No. 84 as cultivated with cardamoms are made up of three items, namely, (1) *jama malés* (171 acres), (2) leased *malés* (419 acres), and (3) coffee-assessed *malés* (517 acres). The aggregate holdings under these headings were respectively 13,737 acres, 33,967 acres and 10,886 acres; the revenue assessed on them was Rs. 1,430, Rs. 12,368 and Rs. 10,462, the two former items being credited to Forests and the latter to Land Revenue. The assessment on coffee-assessed *malés* has from time to time been reduced to Rs. 1 per acre, the aggregate reduction granted being Rs. 10,493.

121. The area shown in Statement No. 84 under orchards and garden produce is made up of 241 acres of arecanut and coconut and 2,698 acres of orange groves. The latter figure, which includes the 1,193 acres referred to in paragraph 117 *supra* as held on the coffee tenure, is 263 acres below the extent recorded in the previous year, a variation ascribed to the dying out of old trees and the ravages of a parasitic growth which has not previously been observed

* A *bâne* is a plot of high-lying land attached to a wet holding for the purpose of providing the cultivator with fuel, pasturage, leaf-manure and other agricultural necessities.

Chapter IV. Production and Distribution. to attack orange trees. The cultivation of pepper as a by-product continues to expand; but no record is maintained of the area affected and the ultimate success of this agricultural experiment is still uncertain though individual planters have derived substantial profits from it.

122. Statement No. 85 sets out the average assessment of land suitable for the cultivation of the principal crops and the estimated normal produce, while the rates of daily hire prevailing at Mercara are given in Statement No. 86. The prices of the staple food-grains continued to be normal, and the supply of labour was on the whole adequate.

123. Statement No. 87 reproduces the figures collected in 1899-1900 for the quinquennial return of the live-stock, ploughs and carts in the province. The compilation of statistics regarding cattle mortality has been discontinued in accordance with the orders of Government.

Weather and crops.

124. The total rainfall recorded at the head-quarters of the province was 139.48 inches as against 120.65 inches in the preceding year and an average of 122.60 for the past decade. The rice crop was, if anything, above the average, and the yield of coffee decidedly good. The out-turn under the latter head has been estimated by the land record establishment at 4,640 tons or about 1,000 tons less than the figure adopted for the preceding year. The traffic statistics compiled at the frontier toll-gates and the returns supplied by the principal firms which cure and export Coorg coffee give reason to suppose that the estimate framed in both years is materially in excess of the real figures, but the fact remains that the crop for 1902-1903 was exceptionally good and that for 1903-1904 much better than was to be expected having regard to the exhausting yield of the previous year. This circumstance taken together with a slight recovery in the price of coffee has effected an appreciable improvement in the condition and prospects of the planting community. The cardamom crop was good, but the prices continued to be disastrously low.

Forests.

125. During the year ending 31st March 1904 there was no alteration in the area of reserved forests (154,928 acres), nor was there any change in the limits of the three classes of protected tracts, namely (i) the Ghât forests (188,009 acres), (ii) *Urduces* or village forests (9,232 acres) and (iii) the sacred groves known as *Devarakudus* (15,506 acres). Accurate figures were however obtained in regard to the area of three out of the four blocks composing the first of these categories, namely the Kadamakal, Puttigint and Brühmngiri forests, comprising a total extent of 108,010 acres, for which final notifications under section 19 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, were prepared during the year under report and published a few weeks after its close. The settlement of the remaining block—the Padinalknad Ghât forest—remained incomplete owing to the difficulty of determining the precise rights possessed by the holders of *jama malés*; the decision of the Forest Settlement Officer was under appeal at the close of the year. Though the privileges exercisable in *Urduces* and *Devarakudus* had formed the subject of prolonged investigation in previous years, the necessary enquiries* were continued during the period under report, and under the orders of the Chief Commissioner attention was at the same time devoted to the definition of the communal interests in *Mandus*† and *Ambalus*,† which it is proposed ultimately to constitute as protected forests. This troublesome enquiry was approaching completion at the close of the year under report.

126. Five miles of the boundary between the Ghât forests and the adjacent districts of Malabar and South Canara were cut during the year to a width of 25 feet, 41 cairns being erected to mark the line. Repairs were executed to 900 cairns in other parts of the area under the control of the department, and 12 miles of boundary lines were cut and cleared to a width of 70 feet on the borders of recent extensions. The total cost incurred under this head was Rs. 797.

127. Existing *communications* to the length of 176 miles were kept in order, and further progress was made with the construction of the two new roads on hand, viz., (i) the cart track from Bhagunandala to Mundroth (3.1

* The statement contained in paragraph 123 of the administration report for the year 1902-1903 describing these enquiries as completed was inaccurate.

† *Mandus* and *Ambalus* are forest glades which form the place of assemblage for Coorg ryots on the occasion of ceremonial dances or communal discussions.

miles) and (ii) the bridle path from Kutumpole to Nalknad (2.2 miles). A new bridle path from Pattu to Karke was also put in hand and cleared for a length of 2½ miles. The total expenditure incurred during the year on communications was Rs. 1,906.

128. The outlay on *buildings* (Rs. 1,580) included a sum of Rs. 785 expended on constructing a ranger's office and quarters at Tittimatti, the balance being devoted to the repair of existing structures.

129. The number of *forest offences* reported (29) continued be low. They consisted chiefly of illicit grazing in forest areas and petty offences such as the destruction of sandal trees. Of the total number of cases, 25 were compounded on payment of pound fees or the compensation fixed by the forest officer, and in only four instances was it found necessary actually to proceed to a criminal trial, conviction being obtained in two cases, while two were still pending disposal at the close of the year. Of the three prosecutions remaining on hand at the commencement of the year, two terminated in conviction and the third in dismissal for want of evidence.

130. There were in all seven *forest fires* covering an area of 1,856 acres as against 10 outbreaks in the preceding year affecting 2,146 acres. These outbreaks, which occurred respectively in the Mawkal (3), Cauvery (3) and Haigat (1) ranges, were in five instances caused by incendiarism, the other two fires, which affected an area of 215 acres, being the result of carelessness on the part of the subordinates in charge of line-burning operations.

131. The areas prescribed by the sanctioned plans for the year were duly thrown open to *grazing*, the revenue derived from which including the sale-proceeds of grass amounted to Rs. 1,027 as against Rs. 1,245 in the preceding year. The number of cattle admitted on payment of the usual fees declined from 8,101 to 2,494; the decrease is attributed partly to the diminished use of cattle as agencies for the supply of manure on coffee-estates and partly to the spread of lantana which affords additional cover for wild animals and makes the ryots prefer to use the pasturage within their own holdings in lieu of sending their cattle to distant grazing-grounds. Free grazing was also as usual permitted to individuals enjoying the customary right thereto. The grazing requirements of the villages adjoining the reserved forests in North Coorg formed the subject of special proposals from the Deputy Conservator, which received the sanction of the Chief Commissioner during the year but were not actually given effect to until after its close.

132. The *cultural operations* of the year included the clearance of lantana and other wild growth from the plantations in North Coorg and measures for the artificial reproduction of sandalwood and teak. An area of 125 acres in Yedavarnad and 60 acres in Kargode was sown with sandal seed, and trees affected with spike continued to be systematically uprooted, a measure which appears successfully to check the spread of the disease. It is to be regretted that the enquiries as to the origin of spike have as yet not resulted in the discovery of any other remedial measures. The departmental *kumries** were as usual wooded and cleared of undergrowth and inferior trees, teak plants being raised with the help of the customary rewards to the Kurubars employed on this work. The total outlay incurred under this head was Rs. 3,156.

133. During the year 79,177 cubic feet of *timber* were felled departmentally in the reserved forests as against 104,924 cubic feet in the previous year, while the sales amounted to 102,826 cubic feet including a stock of 28,138 cubic feet of the previous year's fellings and 1,359 cubic feet of ebony floated down for sale at Baliapattam in the Malabar district. The timber felled by purchasers amounted to 55,757 cubic feet, or somewhat less than half the abnormal quantity taken in the previous year; a large portion of the decrease related to payments for the timber-growth on land taken up under the Waste Land Rules. The *sandalwood* collections aggregated 211 tons at an average cost of Rs. 24-11-7 per ton, and a revenue of Rs. 1,02,665 was realized from the sale of 204 tons, the prices obtained being somewhat higher than in the previous year. The number of *bamboos* removed declined from 138,165 to 117,040.

* Vide foot-note to page 2.

134. The revenue realized from *cardamoms*, including a considerable arrear amount, aggregated Rs. 17,454, or Rs. 1,416 more than in the previous year, while the income from *minor forest produce* rose from Rs. 447 to Rs. 2,151 in consequence of an improvement in the yield.

135. A sum of Rs. 2,189 was recovered on account of timber-growth on land newly taken up for cultivation, the total number of valuations made by forest officers during the year being 20.

136. *Free grants* of forest produce were made to deserving ryots to the aggregate extent of 18 trees, 16 cartloads of poles and posts and 5,737 bamboos, an amount not differing materially from the grants made in the previous year.

137. The *elephant-catching* operations initiated in 1902 continued to be attended with success, nine animals being captured during the period under report, of which two were sold and one died of disease, the remaining six being under training at the close of the year. As the latter appear to be well suited to departmental requirements, some or all of them should soon be employed on the eradication of *lantana* or the haulage of timber. The cost of their capture and training during the year was Rs. 1,880.

138. Including remittances to foreign treasuries and book adjustments the total revenue and expenditure of the year amounted respectively to Rs. 2,24,053 and Rs. 92,191 *. The nett surplus realized was thus Rs. 1,31,862 or Rs. 30,570 in excess of the profit derived during the year 1902-1903, which itself constituted the record figure in the history of the department.

139. There were no important administrative changes during the year. The department continued to be in the executive charge of Mr. C. D. McCarthy, who is responsible for the efficiency of the operations conducted and the satisfactory financial results achieved. Mr. E. C. M. Mascarenhas, an Extra Assistant Conservator from the Madras Forest Department, succeeded Mr. Howsey in the charge of the sub-division.

Mines and
quarries.

140. The estimated out-turn of minerals during the year 1903 as reported by the Executive Engineer, was 13,827 tons of granite and 500 tons of laterite, the bulk of which was utilized on road work. No record was maintained of the quantity of clay used for making bricks, but it must have been unusually large owing to the extensive building operations conducted in connection with the provision of accommodation for the 71st Coorg Rifles.

141. An application for a license to prospect for gold in the vicinity of Nurukkalbetta in the Mereara taluk was received during the year and orders were issued approving the grant of it, but before the exact limits of the area to be included had been settled the applicants decided that the prospects of success were not sufficient to justify further expenditure. The venture was accordingly abandoned, the petty excavations made in anticipation of the license being treated as in the nature of mere exploration rather than prospecting.

Manufactures

142. There are no manufactures in Coorg in the larger sense of the term. The distillery at Fraserpet no longer comes within the accepted definition of a factory, the number of hands employed therein having fallen below 25, since under the present system of contract the bulk of the arrack used in the province is imported from Madras and merely diluted in the distillery premises.

Trade.

143. The principal exports from the province are coffee, *cardamoms*, rice, oranges, timber, sandalwood and hides. The chief imports are *rygh*, gram, rice, pulses, live-stock, sugar, salt, oils and piece-goods. Statements Nos. 88 and 89 give estimates of the value of the transactions under these heads and other articles of import and export, but the figures, which are for the most part compiled from the information supplied by keepers of toll-gates, cannot be regarded as trustworthy. Nor is it possible to draw any inferences as to the state of trade from the prescribed coinage and paper currency returns forming Statements Nos. 90 and 91.

* These figures differ from those given in paragraph 178 *infra* because they take into account (a) charges adjusted outside Coorg and (b) disbursements from cash on hand at the beginning of the year, whereas the latter include only cheques drawn during the year.

144. The only revenue credited to Imperial Public Works during the year was a sum of Rs. 5,962 * realized from the rent of buildings and the hire of tools to contractors; of this Rs. 469 appertained to the military budget and the balance to civil receipts.

145. Including charges debited to Military Works and outlay on stock not charged against any sanctioned work, the expenditure for the year was Rs. 3,55,479 * out of a grant of Rs. 3,70,804. The lapse was due to short expenditure, chiefly on "Civil Works" and "Irrigation."

146. Under *Military Works* the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,38,136 (Military) against a final grant of Rs. 1,42,792. The lapse is accounted for by short expenditure on the construction of the native infantry lines due to the late receipt of timber and tiles from certain contractors. During the period under report the works brought to completion were four blocks of barracks for single men with kitchens and wells, two bells of arms and the rifle range. In addition to these, three blocks of single barracks, six blocks of native officers' quarters, one armourer's shop, the quarter guard and cells were brought to an advanced stage, and four blocks of married quarters and one barrack for single men were commenced; while a sum of Rs. 25,512 was expended on the purchase of a mess-house and officers' quarters and improvements to these and other buildings intended for occupation by officers. The charges on account of establishment, tools and plant, which aggregated Rs. 17,359, were calculated at the same rate as for civil works.

147. The expenditure on *civil buildings* aggregated Rs. 26,994 as against a (Civil) total grant of Rs. 38,528. The lapse is attributable chiefly to the late receipt of sanction in respect of a number of estimates, notably those relating to the construction or extension of police lines at Kodlipet, Sanivarsante, Kadietnad, Santikoppa and Napoklu, and the re-modelling of the roof of the Commissioner's revenue office; a further cause is to be found in the undoubted difficulty of obtaining labour and materials in the Kiggatnad taluk, where police lines and quarters for revenue subordinates were under construction. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 7,248 related to the ordinary repairs to existing buildings and Rs. 8,874 to miscellaneous minor improvements, chiefly extensions to police and revenue buildings coming under the category of original works, of which the only item calling for special mention is the construction of quarters for the *nāl parputtigat*† and *shambhoges*† at Napoklu. There remains the outlay on "major original works" (Rs. 10,871), of which Rs. 4,799 were expended on re-modelling the roof of the Commissioner's revenue office and the balance on the construction of police lines at Kodlipet, Sanivarsante, Kadietnad and Annatti.

148. The outlay on *communications* was Rs. 1,39,353 against a grant of Rs. 1,42,753. The lapse was due to a saving on the estimated cost of completing the Hatti and Madapur bridges and to short expenditure on the construction of an inspection bungalow at Napoklu in consequence of the late receipt of the sanctioned estimate. Of the total sum, Rs. 26,808 are classed under *original works*, the only item of real importance being the construction of the Wynaad road. Several of the minor bridges on this useful line of communication were completed and the large bridges over the Lakshmanatirtha and Ramanatirtha rivers were brought to an advanced stage. The total outlay incurred was Rs. 13,632, great difficulty being as usual experienced in securing and retaining labour, owing to the unhealthiness of the locality. The other major works on which expenditure was incurred were the construction of an inspection bungalow at Napoklu, the completion of the approaches to the Hatti and Madapur bridges and the building of stone culverts on the main roads connecting Mercara with Fraserpet and Siddhapur. The minor works include only two items of interest, namely, the rebuilding of two bridges on the main north road near Sanivarsante which were swept away by heavy floods.

149. Excluding the usual outlay on the upkeep of inspection bungalows and cooly lines, the expenditure on *repairs* to communications was Rs. 1,09,139. The existing communications were maintained at an average cost per mile of Rs. 688 for metalled and Rs. 150 for unmetalled roads, the mileage under these heads being respectively 143 and 72.

* These figures differ from those entered under Public Works in Statements Nos. 92 and 93, which take no account of undisturbed cheques and transactions adjusted outside the province.

† A *sub* is a sub-division of a taluk and the land records relating to it are in charge of an official styled the *parputtigat* assisted by subordinates known as *shambhoges*.

150. The *irrigation* grant aggregated Rs. 15,812 and the actual outlay amounted to Rs. 12,560. The lapse is ascribed to the late receipt of sanctioned estimates for improvements to the Kndlur, Heri-Kere and Talur tanks and to short expenditure on the Chikle Holé and Rangasamudra channels owing to sickness among the coolies and the closure of the reserved forests during the fire season. A sum of Rs. 4,100 was, however, expended on these channels, which together with the Devanur anicut constitute the most important items of work during the year. The anicut was completed, but suffered such damage from floods that its reconstruction has become necessary. The minor works completed during the year include improvements to the Aggali-Dalavay and Kiri-Kodli tanks. Considerable attention was devoted to the investigation of similar minor projects, while the Executive Engineer personally examined the larger schemes under consideration during the previous year, namely, the proposal to construct anicuts across the Lakshmanatirtha and Harangi rivers. In order finally to ascertain the practicability of carrying out these projects and improving the irrigation facilities of the province, application has been made for the appointment of the special establishment which is necessary for this purpose.

151. Excluding the proportion debited to military works, the gross expenditure on *establishment, tools and plant* was Rs. 35,604. The percentage of establishment to works for the entire province reached the unusually low figure of 16·2. Debits to suspense heads and expenditure finally charged in England account for a further outlay of Rs. 2,832, a portion of which related to the purchase of tools.

152. In addition to the outlay referred to above a sum of Rs. 32,824 was expended by the Public Works Department on works under the control of the District Board.

153. The department continued to be under the control of Captain S. G. Rivett-Carnac, R. E., until February 1904, when that officer left India and was relieved by Mr. J. M. M. Parker, who was transferred to Coorg from the Madras Presidency, where his experience of irrigation has been such as specially to fit him for dealing with this branch of his work in Coorg.

V. REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Imperial Revenue and Finance.

Gross
Revenue.

154. The total *demand* under all heads of Imperial revenue for the period under report was Rs. 7,05,378 as compared with Rs. 6,63,448 in the previous year. The difference is accounted for by increases under Forests (+Rs. 26,814) and Excise (+Rs. 24,914), against which may be set off relatively unimportant variations under Land Revenue (—Rs. 5,907) and Miscellaneous (—Rs. 3,891).

155. The increase in the Forest demand is attributable to the sale of a larger quantity of timber and sandalwood. The variation under Excise is to be ascribed partly to the increased consumption of arrack and partly to a change in the method of working out the demand, which in the report for 1902-1903 incorrectly excluded an instalment of still-head duty relating to the previous year but actually falling due in the period under consideration. The decline under Land Revenue is the result of reductions of assessment granted in respect of deteriorated coffee estates, while the fall under Miscellaneous is accounted for by a decrease of Rs. 2,640 under Stamps consequent on the diminished resort to litigation and of Rs. 1,520 under Income-tax attributable to the raising of the assessable minimum.

156. Statement No. 92 details the gross and nett *receipts* under the various heads of Imperial revenue during the year. As compared with the figures of the previous year, the gross receipts (Rs. 7,50,763) exhibit an increase of Rs. 27,701 due to the advance in the Forest and Excise revenues. After deducting refunds and charges against income, namely, Rs. 1,87,962, the nett receipts amounted to Rs. 5,62,801 or Rs. 3,698 more than in the previous year.

157. The *expenditure* charged against nett income is detailed in Statement No. 93 and amounted to Rs. 6,97,723 as against Rs. 5,47,054 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 1,40,074 is explained by additional expenditure under Military (+Rs. 41,853) and Public Works (+Rs. 1,21,877) consequent on the outlay incurred on the 71st Coorg Rifles and the provision of a rifle range and barracks therefor. The heavy expenditure under these heads accounts for the deficit of Rs. 1,34,927, which was the nett outcome of the Imperial transactions of the year. If allowance be made, however, for the forest receipts other than cash payments made at the Coorg treasuries—*vide* paragraph 178 *infra*—the deficit is reduced to Rs. 1,514.

158. Statement No. 94 exhibits the *cash transactions* of the Coorg treasuries during the year. The total receipts (Rs. 18,70,501) declined by Rs. 5,11,431 owing to a material reduction in the amount of remittances received from other treasuries; the variation under this head is explained partly by a decline in the amount of supply bills issued by other treasuries and payable in Coorg (—Rs. 2,16,500), and partly by the circumstance that the cash balance on hand at the commencement of the year was sufficiently large to admit of being reduced by a sum of Rs. 3,70,061, replenishment being deferred until after the close of the year. The only important variation on the other side of the account consisted of an increase of Rs. 50,512 under deposits, due to a change in the method of disbursing the pay of taluk establishments; cash orders were issued at head-quarters in lieu of the old system of passing the actual establishment pay-bills for payment at the sub-treasuries; the transactions thus appear on both sides of the personal deposit accounts.

159. The expenditure (Rs. 22,40,562) exhibits a decrease of Rs. 86,788 as compared with the transactions of 1902-1903. The variations were under supply bills and remittance transfer receipts paid (—Rs. 2,32,443), remittances to other treasuries (—Rs. 81,301), deposits paid (+Rs. 56,334) and the additional disbursements—chiefly in connection with the expenditure on the 71st Coorg Rifles and military buildings—detailed in Statements Nos. 92 and 93 (+Rs. 1,65,189). The variation under supply bills &c. is the result of reduced expenditure on office estates, while the fall in remittances to other treasuries is due to the circumstance that a much smaller quantity of mcurrent coin was available for despatch to the reserve treasury in Madras. The increase under payment of deposits corresponds to the advance in receipts under that head. The closing cash balance was Rs. 2,25,116, or Rs. 3,70,061 less than in the previous year.

160. Statement No. 6 compares the demand and collection of Land Revenue during the year and that preceding it. As stated in paragraph 5 *supra* where the variations under this head are explained, the total demand including the outstanding balance (Rs. 1,49,294) amounted to Rs. 4,59,748, of which Rs. 3,74,850 were collected and Rs. 10,610 remitted, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 1,04,288 at the close of the year. Land Revenue.

161. No revenue is derived in Coorg from Salt or Customs, and the receipts from the sale of Opium are included under the head "Excise"; no opium is produced in the province. Salt, customs and opium.

162. Statements Nos. 95 and 96 compare the receipts, charges and surplus under Excise during the two years 1902-1903 and 1903-1904. There was an increase of Rs. 5,525 in the nett surplus (Rs. 1,76,900), chiefly due to additional receipts under still-head duty (+Rs. 3,715) and rent on toddy trees (+Rs. 1,326); realizations from duty and license fees on beer aggregating Rs. 941 also contributed to the improvement in revenue. Other items of receipt exhibited no marked variation, and there was no appreciable change in the charges incurred Excise.

163. Statement No. 97 details the number of distilleries, wholesale depôts and retail shops for liquor and drugs licensed during the year under report and that immediately preceding it. At the instance of the Nilgiri Brewery Company two licenses for the sale of *beer* were issued tenable at Mercara and Virajendrapet respectively, the average monthly consumption being 231 gallons at the former place and 128 gallons at the latter. Each shop-keeper is required to pay a monthly fee of Rs. 15 together with duty on actual consumption at the rate of two

annas per gallon. In addition to these taverns five *European liquor* shops continued to be open at Mercara (2), Gonikoppal, Virajendrapet and Siddhapur, the three former enjoying wholesale as well as retail privileges; the revenue derived from these shops consists solely of license fees calculated at Rs. 240 per annum for wholesale shops and Rs. 120 for retail. As usual there were only four depôts for the wholesale issue of *arrack*, located respectively at Mercara, Virajendrapet, Gonikoppal and Fraserpet. Of the 55 retail taverns licensed to vend country spirits in 1902-1903, one—at Munnad—was closed during the year owing to the death of the licensee and the circumstance that the local sales did not justify the continuance of a second shop in that village. The feasibility of further reducing the number of *arrack* taverns in Coorg has recently been under consideration, and a scheme is now being drawn up to provide for systematic reductions in the future. The year under report witnessed a similar reform in regard to *toddy* shops, the number of which had during the preceding decade been allowed to increase out of all proportion to the reasonable needs of the population owing to the practice of indiscriminately complying with the demands of the contractors who purchase the monopoly of selling *toddy*, which is annually auctioned *nāl* by *nāl*. Before the sales for 1903-1904 were held, publicity was given to the intention to restrict *toddy* licenses with reference to local convenience, the population resident in the vicinity and the distance between adjacent shops. A definite maximum number of shops was prescribed for each *nāl* and successful bidders were required to send in lists of the licenses applied for. Maps were prepared indicating the location of the shops proposed, and each application was subjected to a thorough scrutiny with reference to the advertised conditions, particular care being taken to eliminate superfluous shops situated on the road-side and to consult the convenience of local residents. The result was a reduction in the number of shops from 586 to 356, and it is satisfactory to observe that this salutary reform was accompanied by a rise of over Rs. 1,000 in revenue. There was no change in the number of *opium* (4) and *ganja* shops (5), both drugs being sold as usual at Mercara, Virajendrapet, Gonikoppal and Soniwarpet, while *ganja* was also on vend at Sanivarsante. Rules to regulate the manufacture and sale of *methylated spirits* in Coorg were promulgated in the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 67, dated 12th August 1901, but the notification was "honoured in the breach" until an accident brought it to the notice of the present Commissioner, and steps were taken to bring the trade in *methylated spirits* under control. No fee is collected in respect of these licenses, of which eight were issued during the year under report, tenable at Mercara (5), Annatti (2) and Gonikoppal (1).

164. Statement No. 98 gives particulars of the consumption of beer, *arrack*, *opium* and other drugs, while Statement No. 99 exhibits the incidence of consumption on the population of the province and Statement No. 100 details the demand, collection and balance of excise revenue during the period under report. By far the largest proportion of revenue was contributed by still-head duty from *arrack*. On the expiry of the contract for 1902-1903 tenders were invited for the exclusive privilege for the manufacture and wholesale vend of *arrack* in the province and the most favourable offer, namely that of the out-going contractors, Messrs. Parry & Co. of Madras, was accepted. According to the terms proposed the duty leviable on actual issues was Rs 4-1-1 per gallon, or 11 pies less than in the previous year. The contractors were required to manufacture *arrack* from jaggery, which is the variety most acceptable to the local population, and the supplies were imported under bond from their distillery at Nellikuppam in the South Arcot district, the premises at Madapatna being used solely for the storage of liquor and its dilution to proper strength. The issues (36,591 gallons) increased by 2,626 gallons, an improvement which is not improbably connected with the recovery in coffee prices.

165. The *opium* contract also expired on the 31st March 1903 and the only tender received for future supplies was accepted, namely, that of Sitaramaiya of Mercara. The contract, which relates to the period 1903-1906, provides for an annual payment of Rs. 600 rising by Rs. 50 each year to Rs. 700.

166. Arrangements for the wholesale supply of *ganja* continued to be made departmentally in the absence of private contractors. The comparative failure of the *ganja* crop in North Arcot, from which supplies are usually obtained, ren-

dered it necessary to indent on the Collector of Kinta for half the annual requirements, and ten maunds of the drug were obtained from that district at a cost which rendered it necessary to raise the retail selling price from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per seer. This circumstance is probably responsible for the decline in the retail sales, which aggregated 769 seers or 124 seers less than in the previous year. Later on in the year, however, it was found possible to procure cheaper ganja from North Arcot and ten maunds were obtained from that district. Excluding the receipts from duty and license fees, there was, however, no profit to Government from the sale of ganja.

167. Statement No. 101, which details the penal proceedings instituted under the Excise Act, 1896, indicates increased activity on the part of the preventive staff, the total number of prosecutions rising from 50 to 80. The increase related chiefly to offences connected with the illicit distillation of paddy arrack, a practice which is deplorably common in Coorg, and the unlicensed cultivation of hemp which was possibly stimulated by the temporary rise in the price of ganja. The proportion of convictions secured (80 per cent.) was lower than in the previous year, but there was a material increase in the realizations from fines (Rs. 1,075) and a proportionate rise in the amount disbursed on account of rewards (Rs. 538).

168. Statement No. 102 details the inspection work performed by the excise establishment during the year, which may on the whole be regarded as adequate.

169. Statements Nos. 103 to 105 give particulars of the receipts and charges under Stamps. The only matters calling for notice under this head are (i) a decline of Rs. 2,547 in the gross revenue realized from the sale of court-fee stamps, resulting presumably from diminished resort to litigation, and (ii) a slight increase in charges due to an unusual number of refunds of the value of unused or spoilt non-judicial stamps. These two variations account for the fall of Rs. 3,081 in the net revenue from stamps (Rs. 42,422). Stamps.

170. Statement No. 106 shows the number of licensed vendors (9*) and the amount of discount allowed to them for the sale of stamps.

171. Statement No. 107 furnishes particulars of the duty and penalty levied on insufficiently stamped documents, while Statement No. 108 details the number of prosecutions instituted under the Stamp Act and the results thereof. Convictions were obtained in all the eight cases instituted and the fines levied aggregated Rs. 48 as against Rs. 31 in the preceding year.

172. From Statement No. 109 it will be seen that there were four applications for probate and letters of administration, in which it was found necessary to test the valuation of estates. The enquiries resulted in the conclusion that the fees proposed were correct.

173. Statement No. 110 shows the collection of income-tax levied upon salaries, pensions, etc., paid by Government, the aggregate amount (Rs. 2,174) being Rs. 524 less than in 1902-1903; the decline is mainly attributable to the raising of the taxable minimum in April 1903. As in previous years, there were no assessments to income-tax under the head "profits of companies." Income-tax.

174. Statement No. 111 gives particulars of the trifling realizations from interest on securities—Rs. 44. The following Government securities to the aggregate amount of Rs. 17,800 were exempted:—the Mercara School Endowment Plantation Fund, Rs. 7,500; the Thomson Prize Fund, Rs. 1,000; the Fraser Endowment Fund, Rs. 500; the investments of the civil dispensaries, Rs. 6,000; and municipal investments, Rs. 2,800.

175. Statement No. 112 details the collections under all the heads of assessment. The change in the taxable minimum accounts for practically the whole of the decrease in the realizations under (a) salaries, pensions, etc., paid by Government and local authorities (—Rs. 660), and (b) other sources of income (—Rs. 489), while an additional factor in the case of (c) salaries, etc., paid by companies and private employers (—Rs. 1,139) is to be found in the circumstance that the adverse conditions affecting coffee-planting led to considerable reductions in salaries and establishment for purposes of economy.

* Excluding postmasters authorized to sell receipt stamps and postage labels.

176. Statement No. 113 gives particulars of the original and final demand, the gross collections and the outstanding balance at the close of the year. Under salaries and pensions the final demand fell from Rs. 9,239 to Rs. 7,583, while under other sources of income the assessment was Rs. 2,575 as against Rs. 2,938 in the previous year; the total number of assesses declined from 328 to 202. There were 52 objection petitions, all relating to "*other sources of income*"; the total reduction granted was Rs. 969. Of the final demand under all heads, including arrears, process fees, etc., viz., Rs. 11,393, all but Rs. 1,091 was collected before the close of the year. Of the balance Rs. 632 have since been recovered, leaving Rs. 459 still due, the whole of which appertains to assessments on salaries paid by companies and private employers.

177. The collection of the tax as usual devolved on the ordinary revenue establishment of the province and no extra expenditure was incurred on the assessment during the year under report. The First Assistant Commissioner and the Subordinate Judge continued to exercise the functions of Collectors of income-tax.

Forests.

178. The Forest receipts, including a sum of Rs. 1,38,413 realized outside Coorg or adjusted by book transfer, amounted to Rs. 2,24,053 as compared with Rs. 1,90,729 in the previous year and the charges to Rs. 89,653 as against Rs. 89,779. The gross revenue during the year thus exceeded the sum realized in 1902-1903 by Rs. 33,324 and the real net surplus rose from Rs. 1,00,950 to Rs. 1,34,400. The increase in receipts was mainly due to additional sales of timber and sandalwood.

Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

The Village Officers' Cess Fund.

179. Including an outstanding balance of Rs. 8,725 at the beginning of the year, the demand under the Village Officers' Cess amounted to Rs. 62,003. Of this sum Rs. 53,706 were collected and Rs. 559 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,738, which has been reduced to Rs. 3,504 by subsequent collections to the end of June 1904. The gross receipts of the fund including the opening cash balance of Rs. 29,840 aggregated Rs. 83,546. The charges which consisted of refunds and the cost of maintaining the land record establishment came to Rs. 51,043, leaving a balance of Rs. 32,503 at the close of the year.

The District Fund.

180. The demand of the District Fund, including the uncollected balance (Rs. 7,972) at the beginning of the year, came to Rs. 74,345. Together with a sum of Rs. 141 recovered in advance during the preceding year the realizations amounted to Rs. 66,799. Of this sum, however, Rs. 513 consists of advance collections of the demand for the year 1904-1905. The net collection against the demand of the period under report including the arrear balance was therefore Rs. 66,286. As the remissions amounted to Rs. 628, the outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 7,431, which has been reduced to Rs. 3,316 by subsequent collections to the end of June 1904.

181. The receipts together with the opening cash balance of Rs. 31,164 amounted to Rs. 98,122. Of this sum Rs. 67,180 were expended, chiefly on establishment, education, medical relief and public works, and there remained a cash balance of Rs. 30,942 at the close of the year, of which Rs. 10,000 were held in Government securities.

Municipal Funds.

182. The revenue demand of the five municipalities in Coorg, including an outstanding balance of Rs. 3,540 at the commencement of the year, amounted to Rs. 31,746. The collections and remissions aggregated Rs. 28,463 leaving a balance of Rs. 3,283. Together with an opening cash balance of Rs. 15,610 the receipts amounted to Rs. 43,978 and the expenditure to Rs. 32,654. The closing cash balance was thus Rs. 11,324.

The Mercara School Endowment Plantation Fund.

183. The opening cash balance of the Mercara School Endowment Plantation Fund was Rs. 7,965, which, together with the receipts (Rs. 10,235) derived from the coffee plantation and interest on Government securities, aggregated Rs. 18,200. The expenditure, which includes an investment of Rs. 2,000 in Government promissory notes, amounted to Rs. 6,798, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 11,402 at the end of the year. An exceptionally profitable yield of coffee materially improved the financial condition of the fund.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

184. Endeavours to record marriage statistics having been confined to municipal areas, it is only the five townships of Mercara, Virajendrapet, Fraserpet, Sonwarpet and Kodlipet, which are dealt with in Statement No 114 giving particulars of the births, deaths and marriages during the year 1903. The marked excess of deaths (744) over births (225) is chiefly due to the mortality among immigrant coolies admitted for treatment in the municipal hospitals at Mercara and Virajendrapet.

185. Statement No. 115 shows the births registered in each of the five taluks. The total number recorded (4,787, was 468 more than in the previous year, the increase being especially marked in the Padinalknad and Nanjarajpatna taluks. The birth-rate for the entire province, namely 26.51 *per mille*, continued to be low, a circumstance which, as was remarked in the administration report for the year 1902—1903, is “attributable not so much to defective registration as to the inclusion in the census figures of large numbers of temporary residents, who come to work on coffee estates or elsewhere during a few months of the year unaccompanied by their families.” The correctness of this explanation is confirmed by the circumstance that the birth-rate was particularly low in Mercara and Yedenalknad, *i.e.*, the two taluks in which coffee cultivation is especially prevalent; in the remaining three taluks the birth-rate was 30.52. Male births continued to be slightly more numerous than female, but the distribution between the sexes was very nearly equal.

186. Statement No. 116 compares the birth and death registration, giving particulars according to sex and detailing the principal causes of death. Of the total number of deaths recorded (5,676), it is reported that 508 occurred among individuals not permanently resident in the province. The mortality was considerably higher than in the previous year (4,847), owing chiefly to the increased prevalence of fever, which was responsible for 654 additional deaths. Plague and small-pox also contributed to the increase. Owing to the distribution of the sexes deaths were much more numerous among males than among females, though the rate *per mille* was slightly higher in the latter case, *viz.*, 32.23 as against 30.78.

187. Statement No. 117 details the mortality during the several months of the year. As usual the monsoon proved the most unhealthy period, the culminating point being reached in August, when no less than 620 deaths occurred. The abnormally heavy rain in July and an outbreak of plague commencing in the end of May were special factors tending to make the monsoon months exceptionally unhealthy. On the other hand the mortality was unusually low during the period January to April.

188. Statement No. 118 classifies the deaths registered according to age. Excluding infants, the mortality was highest in the age groups from 20 to 30 and 30 to 40, which comprise the bulk of the immigrant cooly population; deaths were particularly numerous among women coming under the former group. As in the previous year, infant mortality was highest in the Padinalknad and Nanjarajpatna taluks, where the birth rate was above the average for the province.

189. Statement No. 119 gives particulars of the death-rate according to the principal classes of the population. The mortality among Muhammadans was exceptionally high, while Coorgs continued to enjoy a death-rate below the general average.

190. Statement No. 120 distributes the reported deaths according to the various causes recorded, distinguishing between rural circles and municipal areas. As is invariably the case in Coorg the greatest mortality was due to fevers (4,770), which were more than usually prevalent, owing doubtless to the abnormally heavy rainfall. Dysentery and diarrhoea, which are debilitated with 137 deaths, come next in order of fatality, followed by plague (45) and small-pox (43). The mortality registered as due to other causes continued to be high in municipal areas, a circumstance which is chiefly attributable to the numerous deaths among immigrant coolies brought in for treatment in the two municipal hospitals—especially that at Virajendrapet—when at the point of death from debility, privatio and malarial cachexia.

191. There were no cases of cholera during the year, but small-pox was somewhat more in evidence than in the preceding year, especially during June, July and December as will be seen from Statement No. 122.

192. The death-rate from fevers—Statement No. 123—rose to 26.41 *per mille*, a figure slightly above the average for the preceding five years and noticeably higher than the record of 1902. They were especially destructive to life during the monsoon, the climax being reached in August, *i.e.*, immediately after the abnormal rainfall of July.

193. Statement No. 124 gives particulars of the deaths recorded as due to dysentery and diarrhoea (137), three-fifths of which occurred during the period June to October. The mortality ascribed to this cause was considerably higher than in 1902.

194. Statement No. 125 deals with the mortality from plague, which for the first time effected a real lodgment in the province. An isolated case at Mercara, which terminated fatally on the 14th May, was imported directly from Bangalore, but all endeavours have failed to trace the origin of the serious outbreak which was brought to notice towards the close of the same month in Virajendrapet. Unusual mortality among rats had been noticed in that town during March and April, and this circumstance coupled with one or two human deaths popularly attributed to plague led to a spasmodic exodus of the inhabitants in the latter month. A close scrutiny of the public health was maintained from the outset, but it was not until the 2nd June that plague was definitely diagnosed, unmistakable symptoms developing in several cases which had been under observation from the preceding month, while bacteriological examination resulted in the detection of plague bacilli in a suspicious case which had terminated fatally on the 28th May. The Civil Surgeon, Lieutenant-Colonel D. S. E. Bain, I.M.S., was placed in immediate charge of plague work and conducted his operations with such acumen, energy and discretion that the epidemic was speedily brought under control. Though the last case was not actually discharged until the 26th October, the town was practically free of plague early in August. Excluding suspicious cases, there were in all 64 seizures, but only 27 deaths. The populace generally co-operated cheerfully in the measures adopted for the repression of the epidemic, and valuable assistance was rendered by more than one gentleman, who was under no official obligation to connect himself intimately with plague work. Mention should in particular be made of the Munisiff, Mr. Gopala Rao, and of Municipal Councillor Mr. Machinada Machaiya. Special acknowledgment is also due in respect of the services rendered by the late Subedar, Mr. Muhammad Hussain, whose influence with the Muhammadan section of the population smoothed over many little difficulties, the hospital assistant, Mr. Seth, whose medical duties involving arduous physical labour were performed with unflinching care and tact, and the temporary plague supervisor, Mr. L. A. Waugh, whose local knowledge and thorough-going energy rendered him an exceptionally efficient agent in carrying out the cleansing and disinfection of the town, to which may be attributed its escape from re-infection.

195. Unfortunately the outbreak was not confined to Virajendrapet, the disease being conveyed thence in August to the village of Gonikoppal in the Kigganad taluk, where 13 cases and 6 deaths had occurred by the end of September. The weekly market held at this place, to which coolies from the coffee estates in the "Bamboo" resort in large numbers, was at once located outside the village, and as in Virajendrapet every possible precaution was taken to segregate plague cases, but infection was conveyed to the Grove estate near Pollibetta, where the first case was detected on the 11th September. Throughout September and October further cases occurred in this and the neighbouring estate of St. Edmunds, while in November isolated seizures were reported in four other estates, the total number recorded in the "Bamboo" tract being 19, of which 10 terminated fatally. It is satisfactory to observe that with one exception the measures taken by the planters concerned to confine and eradicate the disease were well-considered and effectual; invaluable assistance in this direction was given by Mr. R. F. Hiley, the energetic medical officer attached to the South Coorg Medical Relief Fund.

196. During the last week of the year six seizures and one death occurred in the village of Sirangala in the Nanjarajpatna taluk, which was infected from the adjacent Mysore district. The total number of plague cases reported in the province during 1903 was thus 103, of which only 45* resulted in death.

197. The usual comparison of the mortality in municipal and rural areas from small-pox, fever, dysentery and diarrhoea will be found in Statement No. 126, while Statement No. 127 furnishes information relating to the mortality and meteorological statistics for the past six years side by side with the prevailing prices of the chief food-grains. From the latter return it will be seen that the deaths recorded in the period under report were considerably fewer than in the only other year (1900) of approximately equal rainfall. In 1900, however, the exceptionally low prices of the principal food-grains formed a special factor happily absent in 1903.

198. There are no recruiting stations in Coorg and no record is kept of emigration or immigration. There are few or no emigrants from the province, but many thousands of coolies come in from Malabar, South Canara and Mysore to work on the coffee estates and rice fields at the commencement of the monsoon, returning to their homes as the demand for labour slackens. It has not been found practicable to compile accurate statistics as to the extent of this recurring immigration. Emigration
and
Immigration.

199. The number and class of the civil† hospitals and dispensaries in the province are set out in Statement No. 127, which excludes the Mercara Jail hospital.‡ Of eight institutions, only one—the dispensary at Pollibetta—was of a private character. Medical
relief.

200. Statement Nos. 129 and 130 detail the accommodation, the number of patients treated during the year 1903 and the rate of mortality among in-patients. The total number of patients dealt with in the municipal and local fund dispensaries was 45,911 as against 41,704, while 1,622 persons received treatment in the private institution at Pollibetta as against 2,951 in 1902. The in-patients, who were all admitted into the hospitals at Mercara and Virajendrapet, numbered 982 or 129 less than in the preceding year, a variation which may be ascribed to the outbreak of plague in Virajendrapet and the consequent exodus from that town; plague patients, moreover, were in almost every case attended in their own homes. The mortality recorded among in-patients—2.1 *per mille*—was slightly higher than in the previous year; the chief causes of death among in-patients were malarial fevers, diseases of the lungs, debility, dysentery and diarrhoea and other general diseases. Particulars regarding the prevalence of these and other complaints among both in- and out-patients will be found in Statement No. 132. The number of out-patients increased at every public institution except the dispensaries at Virajendrapet and Gonikoppal where the attendance received a temporary check in consequence of the outbreak of plague.

201. Statement No. 133 details the operations performed, numbering 597, of which all but two are reported to have been completely successful.

202. Statement No. 134 classifies the patients under treatment according to sex and race and specifies the daily average attendance at each institution.

203. The sale of quinine to the public through the agency of post offices continued during the period under report, the number of five-grain powders disposed of during the official year 1903-1904 being 48,756.

204. Including the pay and allowances of the Civil Surgeon and the reserve hospital assistant the total expenditure on medical relief during the year 1903—Statement No. 135—was Rs. 26,632 or Rs. 842 less than in 1902. The sanctioned strength of hospital assistants (9) remained at the same figure as in 1902. The endowment of the Mercara hospital was increased by a sum of Rs. 1,000, being part of a bequest by the late Mr. Bastian D'Souza, the interest on which is to be devoted to the benefit of poor patients. The balance of the legacy, to which reference is made in paragraph 98 *supra*, has been expended on improvements to the European ward. In other respects there were no changes in the investments to the credit of the municipal hospitals, of which particulars are given in Statement No. 136.

* Excluding two deaths which occurred in January 1904

† There was also a small military hospital at Mercara attached to the 71st Coorg Rifles.

‡ The admissions to the jail hospital are dealt with separately in paragraph 58 *supra*.

205. On his visit to the province in February 1904, the Chief Commissioner's notice was especially attracted by the shortcomings of the hospitals and dispensaries particularly at Mercara, and as a consequence of his personal intervention the Government of India sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 1,75,000 for the purpose of remedying these deficiencies. The outlay will be probably spread over the period 1904-1906, and it is proposed to allot the grant approximately as follows:—Rs. 73,000 on the construction of hospital buildings at Mercara, Rs. 60,000 on a similar object at Virajendrapet, Rs. 25,000 on the conversion of the Somwarpet dispensary into a small in-patient hospital and the provision of segregation wards and mortuaries at Siddhapur, Napoklu, Smtikoppa and Gomikoppal, and Rs. 15,000 on the purchase of hospital appliances including, if possible, an oil-gas installation and hot and cold water supply for the Mercara hospital.

Sanitation. 206. No formal meetings of the Sanitary Board were held during the year but the Commissioner and the Civil Surgeon were both intimately associated with the sanitary reforms in Mercara and Virajendrapet to which reference has been made in paragraphs 101 and 107 *supra*. The advent of plague induced special attention to sanitation throughout the province and gave rise to a total expenditure of Rs. 4,667, but apart from the permanent improvements effected by a portion of this outlay no sanitary work of importance was carried out during the year.

207. Statement No. 138 compares the mortality registered in Mercara prior and subsequent to the construction of the water-works built in 1897, but no safe inference can be drawn from the comparison as the deaths include numerous cases of immigrant coolies brought to the hospital in a dying condition, and the years 1900 and 1901 were for special reasons exceptionally unhealthy. The water-supply continued to be of excellent quality and the quantity available was ample except in the height of the hot weather.

Vaccination. 208. Particulars of the vaccine operations performed during the year 1903-1904, excluding cases dealt with by the medical staff of the Mercara Jail and the dispensaries in the province, are given in Statement No. 139, which has been compiled in the revised form prescribed by the Government of India in October 1903. The total number of vaccinations numbered 9,245 as compared with 11,062 in the previous year. Of these, 7,807 were primary cases and 1,438 re-vaccinations; eliminating operations the results of which were not ascertained, the percentage of successful cases was 95.47 and 85.05, respectively, figures which compare favourably with the record of the preceding year.

209. There was no change in the establishment, which consisted of eight vaccinators, of whom two continued to be employed in the towns of Mercara and Virajendrapet at the expense of the municipal committees, while the others worked in rural areas, the charge being debited to Imperial funds. The total cost of the entire establishment including supervision charges amounted to Rs. 2,667 or Rs. 102 less than in 1902-1903; details of the outlay are given in Statement No. 140.

210. Statement No. 141, which has undergone the same revision in form as Statement No. 139 furnishes particulars of the vaccinations performed by the staff of the jail hospital and the dispensaries of the province. The total number was 408 as against 345 in the preceding year. Of these, 245 were primary cases and 163 re-vaccinations, the percentage of success being, respectively, 88.69 and 77.61.

211. Statement No. 142 exhibits in one view the vaccine operations performed during the last decade, excluding re-vaccinations, while details of the verifications carried out by inspecting officers are given in Statement No. 143. The Civil Surgeon inspected 181 cases, while the Inspector of Vaccination and the Assistant Surgeon verified 2,618; the corresponding figures for the previous year, were respectively, 174 and 4,086. The reduced out-turn of work by the subordinate inspecting officers is due to the circumstance that the Inspector of Vaccination was employed on plague work during the greater portion of the monsoon.

212. Detailed statistics of infantile vaccination in the five municipal areas where vaccination is compulsory for children above six months in age are given in Statement No. 144. From October 1902 to September 1903 there were 254 births, but of these only 181 were available for vaccination during the course of the year ending 31st March 1904; the remaining 73 having succumbed in infancy. As 174 children under one year were vaccinated during that period, it may be inferred that the provisions of the law were as a rule adequately enforced. Infantile vaccination, however, received less attention than usual in Virajendrapet owing to the outbreak of plague in that town.

213. Statement No. 145 compares the statistics of vaccination and mortality from small-pox during the past fifteen years and shows that as regards the amount of work performed the record of the year under report was slightly below the average, a consequence in part attributable to the necessity of employing members of the vaccination staff on plague duties during a portion of the year.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

214. The standing information which should be incorporated in this chapter is printed at page 38 of the administration report for the year 1901-1902 under the heading "General System of Public Instruction." General system of public instruction.

215. The educational system of the province underwent no material change during the period under report, the sanction of the Government of India being requisite before the actual introduction of the numerous and important reforms decided upon in consequence of the recommendations of the Simla Educational conference*. The working of the department was however simplified by the promulgation of rules for the management and inspection of local fund and municipal schools, defining the exact functions of the local bodies and Government officers concerned. Education—Preliminary remarks.

216. The general statistics of attendance at the educational institutions of the province will be found summarized in Statement No. 146 and detailed in Statement No. 148. On the 31st March 1904 there were in all 88 public schools with 4,020 pupils in attendance. As compared with the statistics of the previous year there was an increase of three in the number of schools, due to the establishment of new schools by the District Board; and a decrease of 196 in the number of pupils, attributable partly, if not wholly, to the effect of plague at Virajendrapet and Sirangah. General summary.

217. The number and strength of private schools are reported to have risen from 31 and 546 to 33 and 579, respectively, but these institutions are under no supervision, and the statistics relating thereto cannot be regarded as trustworthy. Assuming their strength to have been accurately reported, the proportion of scholars at all classes of institutions to the total population of the school-going age works out to 10·3 per cent., being in the case of boys and girls, respectively, 15·7 and 4·5 per cent. These ratios do not differ materially from those arrived at for the preceding year. Owing to the floating element of immigrant coolies in the population of Coorg, it is not possible to adopt the usual method of taking the school-going ages as forming 15 per cent. of the total population, and a closer approximation to the facts has been secured by adopting the actual census figures of the age-groups from 5 to 15.

218. Classified according to standard of instruction the educational institutions in Coorg consisted of one normal school and one upper secondary school situated at Mercara, one lower secondary school at Virajendrapet and 85 primary schools located throughout the province and all vernacular with the exception of seven at which English was taught. These figures exclude the 33 private institutions referred to in the preceding paragraph, all of which are of the primary grade.

219. Distributed according to the stage of instruction the great bulk of the pupils in public schools come under the primary stage, 2,965 being in lower primary classes and 700 in the upper grade, while 245 pupils were in the lower secondary stage and 98 were studying in upper secondary classes. The figure.

* Vide paragraphs 202 and 203 of the administration report for 1902-1903.

relating to the secondary and upper primary stages do not vary materially from those recorded in the previous year, but there was a decline of 170 in the lower primary classes. Detailed particulars will be found in Statement No. 150, while Statement No. 151 exhibits the results of the prescribed examinations and thus indicates the degree of success achieved in the several stages of instruction.

220. As regards *management* the 88 recognized schools in the province were distributed as follows:—84 under *public management*, namely, three Government institutions, 75 under the control of the District Board and six maintained by municipal committees; and four under *private management*, namely, missionary institutions at Mercara, Anandapur, Virajendrapet and Kedamullur receiving fixed* grants-in-aid from public funds and conforming to departmental rules.

221. Classified according to *race or creed*, non-Brahman Hindus (4,076) as usual formed the predominating element among the school-going population, the number of Coorgs included in this category being no less than 2,722. Native Christian scholars numbered 179, Brahmans 176 and Muhammadans 143, figures which do not differ materially from the statistics of the previous year. Further particulars are given in Statement No. 154.

222. An examination of the *social position* of the parents of children attending public institutions shows, as might have been expected, that the great majority (73 per cent.) were dependent on agriculture. The proportion recorded as belonging to the poorer class (73.54 per cent.) was much lower than in the preceding year, while there was a slight increase in the percentage shown as children of rich parents (1.19), and the middle classes (25.27) contributed a far larger number. These variations are probably attributable to the personal equation of the school masters by whom the figures are compiled rather than to any real change in the attendance of the various sections of the community.

223. The only *languages taught* were Canarese, English, Hindustani and Tamil. In public institutions Canarese formed the almost universal language, all but 93 pupils receiving instruction therein; the number of boys learning English as well as Canarese was 662 or 38 fewer than in the previous year.

Financial
summary.

224. Statements Nos. 147 and 149 summarize and detail the expenditure on education, while Statement No. 152 exhibits the distribution of local fund and municipal outlay thereon. The total expenditure was Rs. 39,742 or Rs. 2,048 less than in the previous year, the distribution according to the source of income being as follows:—Imperial funds, 34.31 per cent., local funds, 32.94 per cent., municipal funds, 2.64 per cent., fees, 26.04 per cent., and private funds, 4.07 per cent. The only noticeable variations relate to the expenditure from Imperial and municipal funds; in the former case the outlay declined owing to the replacement of the permanent head-master of the Mercara High School by acting incumbents in receipt of lower pay, while municipal expenditure was swelled by the cost of repairs to the Hindustani school building in Mercara.

225. The private funds which contributed to the outlay on expenditure consisted of subscriptions in aid of the missionary schools and the income of the Mercara School Endowment Plantation Fund, which is derived from a coffee estate purchased by public subscription many years ago. During the period under report a total sum of Rs. 429 was disbursed from this fund; the outlay related chiefly to the boarding house attached to the school, but included a special gymnastic stipend of Rs. 10 *per mensem* payable at the Teacher's College, Saidapet. The rules regarding the grant of scholarships from this source were revised in March 1904. The other expenditure on scholarships was composed of a medical scholarship of Rs. 10 *per mensem* provided by the District Board and a contribution from Imperial funds for the upkeep of twelve Arts scholarships of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 *per mensem*. The average cost of educating each pupil remained stationary in primary schools (Rs. 5-8-11) and decreased slightly in secondary institutions (Rs. 30-11-9), but there was an increase of 19.4 per cent. in the cost of education at the normal school (Rs. 153-11-8).

* No results-grants are given in Coorg.

226. Mr. C. W. Moss, M.A., acted as Inspector of Schools till the end of August 1903 when he was transferred to Madras and succeeded by Mr. P. E. Messinier, who visited the province in November 1903 and spent one month on a tour of inspection, examining 40 schools, conducting the primary examination at Somwarpet, Sanivarsaite and Fraserpet and the teachers' certificate examination at Mercara. All the four girls' schools were visited by the Inspectress, while M. R. Ry. M. Raghunatha Rao, Deputy Inspector of Schools, was on tour for nearly six months and paid 212 visits of inspection, travelling a distance of some 1,600 miles.

227. Numerous visits of inspection were also made by the local revenue officers, the Commissioner himself inspecting six schools, while 96 inspections were made by other civil officers, the great majority (91) being conducted by the subedars of the five taluks.

228. There are no colleges in Coorg and the only provision for collegiate education consists of the scholarships to which reference has been made in paragraph 225 *supra*. These are held in institutions situated at Madras or Bangalore.

229. The number of pupils on the rolls of the Mertara High School, which provides instruction from the lower primary to the upper secondary standard, remained nearly the same (274), but in the average attendance as well as in the fee-income there was a noticeable improvement, while the total cost of maintenance fell from Rs. 11,020 to Rs. 8,952 owing chiefly to the reduced allowances drawn by the acting incumbents of the post of head-master. Of the total number 98 boys were studying in upper secondary classes, while 101 were in the middle stage, figures which do not differ materially from those recorded in the previous year. Nine candidates out of 19 sent up passed the matriculation examination, and 19 out of 24 proved successful at the lower secondary test, a result which compares favourably with that achieved in the previous year, especially as regards the latter test. The proportion of successes at the primary examination—75 per cent.—was also satisfactory. Statement No. 153 details the expenditure on the boarding house attached to the school, the accommodation available in which was fully utilized. A Government grant of Rs. 1,200 was as usual distributed in the shape of stipends to the boarders. Owing to the transfer from Coorg of the permanent head-master, Mr. C. W. Moss, the school was in the charge of the First Assistant until October 1903, when Mr. C. A. Wilkinson was appointed to act for Mr. Moss.

230. The Virajendrapet Lower Secondary School which began the year with 215 pupils on the rolls had practically no attendance in the months of June and July owing to the outbreak of plague in the town. The boys however began to return about the end of August and numbered 227 on the 31st March 1904. The head-master ascribes to the same cause the falling off in the fee-income from Rs. 3,151 to Rs. 2,469 and the smaller number of successes achieved at the lower secondary and primary examinations, namely, 4 and 23, respectively, as against 16 and 34 in the preceding year.

231. As already stated in paragraph 216 *supra* there was an increase of three in the number of public primary schools (85), and a decrease of 201 in the strength (3,507) as recorded on the closing day of the year. Excluding candidates sent up from the primary departments of the two secondary schools, 266 pupils in public schools appeared for the primary examination, of whom 175 passed. The great bulk of these (239) came from local fund schools, which also achieved the highest proportion of success (66·5 per cent.). The results were in all classes of public institutions more satisfactory than in the previous year. As regards the cost of education, the aided schools, where teachers as a rule are more highly paid, proved most expensive (Rs. 11-0-3 per pupil), municipal, (Rs. 8-12-0) and local fund institutions (Rs. 4-15-11) following in the order named. Detailed particulars regarding the distribution of the local fund and municipal expenditure on public instruction, which relates solely to primary education, will be found in Statement No. 152.

232. The only training institution in Coorg is the Mercara Normal School which provides the provincial supply of primary schoolmasters. Twelve stipendiary students were under instruction at the close of the year; ten of the previous

batch appeared for the teachers' certificate examination, two out of four securing lower secondary certificates, and four out of six primary certificates. The Inspector's report on the school shows that it was deficient in accommodation and equipment and that improved arrangements require to be made for the provision of practice in actual teaching.

Technical
education.

233. No facilities were provided for technical education with the exception of the medical scholarship mentioned in paragraph 225 *supra*.

Female
education.

234. Girls continued to enjoy exemption from the payment of school fees except for the study of English and attended the majority of the primary schools throughout the province. Only one school, situated at Virajendrapet, is reserved exclusively for girls, but three other institutions continued to be classified as girls' schools owing to the preponderance of that sex. Including private institutions the total number of girls receiving instruction fell from 1,024 to 967. One girl passed the lower secondary examination and 27 out of 29 appeared successfully for the primary test, results which were exceptionally favourable. The villages of Ammatti, Nalkeri and Kunda were selected for the location of three additional schools for the exclusive use of girls in pursuance of the scheme approved in the preceding year*; private liberality is providing a school building at Kunda.

European
education.

235. There are no separate schools for Europeans and Eurasians in Coorg but ten children belonging to those classes were receiving instruction during the period under report.

Muhammadian
education.

236. The two schools reserved for Muhammadans, which are both municipal institutions, had 68 pupils on their rolls on the 31st March 1904 against 106 on the corresponding date last year. There was a decline of 22 pupils at the Hindustani school at Virajendrapet attributable probably to the outbreak of plague in that town. There were also 70 Muhammadan boys studying in other schools including a few in receipt of free scholarships designed to encourage the education of English among Muhammadans. Only nine boys in all however were studying English and but four succeeded in passing any public examination; one obtaining a lower secondary certificate.

Special
classes.

237. The only other class for whose education separate schools have been established is the Paraiya community. Of seven institutions reserved for this purpose, six were in charge of Paraiya teachers. The total number of pupils receiving instruction was 168 or 20 more than in the preceding year.

Private
institutions.

238. Particulars of the number and strength of private schools have been given in paragraph 217 *supra*. They are ill-housed and poorly equipped, while great laxity prevails in regard to the payment of fees. The instruction imparted is very elementary and the statistics available cannot be accepted as accurate.

Miscellaneous.

239. No special orders were passed during the year in regard to the maintenance of discipline and moral training nor were any educational conferences held in the province. Arrangements for the supply and distribution of text books continued to be made by the central depot at Mercara together with its subsidiary branches.

The Press.

240. There are no printing presses in the province with the exception of the Mercara Jail press to which reference is made in Statement No. 155. It was decided during the year to transfer the control of this institution to the Commissioner.

Literary
societies.

241. There are no literary societies properly so called in Coorg, but in Statement No. 156 will be found particulars of three institutions which incidentally foster the study of literature through the medium of libraries and reading rooms.

* Vide paragraph 222 of the administration report for 1902-1903.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

242. During the period under report the Executive Engineer completed the compilation of a list of monuments of archæological interest showing their present condition and the outlay required for their conservation. The list contains 39 items, chiefly minor temples and *kollekals*, as the sculptured stone figures formerly erected in memory of the dead are locally known. An estimate of the cost of the necessary repairs aggregating Rs. 969 was drawn up and sanctioned, but it was not found feasible to utilize the allotment of Rs. 500 provided for expenditure in this direction. The only item worthy of special mention is an estimate of Rs. 408 for the restoration of two interesting temples in the Attur-Nallur village. As a rule the work which it is requisite to carry out consists of earthwork excavation and the clearance of lantana or other rank undergrowth. The list, which has in other respects been drawn up with special reference to the investigations made by the Director of the Archaeological Survey, Madras, in 1901-1902, excludes buildings of antiquarian interest, such as the Nalknad Palace and the Mercara Fort, which are actually in occupation as public offices or otherwise.

Archæology.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

243. The standing information which should be incorporated in this chapter is printed at page 48 of the administration report for the year 1901-1902, under the heading "Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction."

Ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

244. A Government chaplain was temporarily posted to Mercara for a few weeks in January 1903, but except for that period the province was entirely without the services of a Church of England clergyman. Particulars of the population returned as belonging to the several religious denominations are given in Statement No. 157, which also details the number of ministers or priests and places of worship and their annual income from Government. Duly appointed lay trustees continued to hold charge of the churches at Mercara and Polihetta, of which the former is a Government building consecrated according to the rites of the Church of England, while the latter is a private structure built by public subscription and shared by members of the Church of England, the Church of Scotland and the Wesleyan community. The French Roman Catholic Mission continued to maintain churches at Mercara, Virajendrapet, Annatti, Siddhapur, Fraserpet and Sontikoppa, and special schools at Virajendrapet and Kedamullur, while the Basel Evangelical Mission kept up places of worship and schools at Mercara and Annatti. In none of the Christian denominations was there any important variation in number during the year under report.

Ecclesiastical.

245. The great bulk of the income enjoyed by the religious institutions of the province during the period under report consisted of a contribution of Rs. 18,312 by Government made up of cash payments, deductions from the land revenue demand and endowments in land. Of this sum Rs. 5,847 form the endowment of minor temples situated throughout the province and under the management of the village communities concerned, while the remaining Rs. 12,465 relate to expenditure under the management of the committee constituted under the Coorg Temple Funds Management Regulation, 1892. This body consists of 15 elective members including the President, and is entrusted with the management of the large and important Hindu temples at Mercara, Bhagamandala and Kurchi and the supervision of the mausoleum of the Coorg Rajas at Mercara. Eight general meetings were held by the committee during the year, the average attendance being 7-6 members. Including one pending from the previous year there were five vacancies in the *personnel* of the committee, all of which had been duly filled up by the close of the period under report. With the opening balance of Rs. 2,813, the annual income aggregated Rs. 16,957, and as the expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,360 the closing balance was Rs. 2,597. The main source of income was the Government grant of Rs. 12,465, of which Rs. 6,257 were devoted to the upkeep of the religious institutions under the management of the committee, while the remaining Rs. 6,208 were expended on the chattrans attached thereto. The receipts from offerings amounted to

Rs. 468 exclusive of voluntary contributions of grain from agriculturists to the value of Rs. 585. Of the outstanding debts due to the committee only Rs. 213 were realized; the balance yet to be recovered on the 31st March 1904 was Rs. 14,996, the bulk of which consists of bad debts in the shape of loans granted years ago without proper security to temple servants and other persons; the attention of the committee has been drawn to the necessity of investigating each of the 25 items which make up the total in order that amounts which are really irrecoverable may be written off and the balance realized without further delay. The expenditure was chiefly incurred on the upkeep of the customary religious services and ceremonies and the purchase of food-grains for pilgrims, Rs. 7,757 being spent on the last item as compared with Rs. 6,158 in the previous year. Rs. 208 were expended on repairs to buildings.

Charitable institutions.

246. Particulars of the various charitable institutions in Coorg—chiefly dispensaries maintained by the local and municipal authorities—are given in Statement No. 158, which furnishes information regarding the number of persons in receipt of charitable aid, the shape in which relief is given and the income from which the expenditure is defrayed.

Stationery.

247. The supply of articles of stationery to Government offices in Coorg was, as usual, arranged for in communication with the Superintendent of Stationery, Madras.

Land revenue.

248. The partition of joint interests in land held by persons not belonging to the Coorg race again formed the topic of prolonged consideration and discussion, but though draft rules permitting and regulating such divisions were framed under section 143 (c) of the Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899, the difficulties inherent in the subject prevented a final decision from being arrived at during the year.

Fish preservation.

249. The rules under the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897, which were promulgated in 1903, exercised a beneficial effect by restricting the incursions of the gangs of professional fishermen who periodically come in from Mysore when the Coorg rivers are getting low and do incalculable damage by netting quantities of immature fish. In order further to reduce this grave danger to pisciculture the close season against net fishing, which in 1903 comprised only three months, viz., March, April and May, was extended by the inclusion of the month of February. The interests of European sportsmen and the local population were at the same time secured by permitting the use of rods and night-lines throughout the year.

Eradication of lantana.

250. The grazing facilities of the province having been materially restricted by the rapid spread of lantana, draft rules were framed during the year with the object of promoting its extirpation from *hane* land. These rules, which have since come into force, permit resort to a modified form of *kumri* cultivation, the ryot being under specified conditions allowed to cut down and burn lantana as a preliminary to the cultivation of the land with dry crops. The terms of assessment, which are exceptionally favourable, provide *inter alia* for complete remission from tax in the event of the *bane* becoming fit for grazing and the cultivation thereof being abandoned.

Telegraphic facilities.

251. The means of communication with North Coorg were materially improved during the year by the opening of telegraphic offices at Sonwarpet and Fraserpet, a measure which was necessary for administrative considerations and at the same time supplied a long-felt public want.

PART III.

STATISTICAL APPENDICES.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

Total area of the Province of Coorg for the year 1903-1904.

Presidency or Province.	Coorg.	
Total area.	Acres.	
1. Area according to Professional Survey ...	1,013,260	Note.—This statement corresponds with Form A—1 of the Tables of Agricultural statistics.
2. Deduct { (a) Fendatory States ... (b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...
3. Net area by Professional Survey ...	1,012,260	
4. Corresponding area by Village papers ...	1,012,260	

(2). Character of Surface.

1. Forests ...	410,715	Note 1.—This statement is Form A—2 of the Agricultural Tables. A detailed description of the character of the surface will be found in paragraphs 1 to 11 of the administration report for the year 1901-02. vide pp. 1—5.
2. Not available for cultivation ...	301,467	
3. Culturable waste other than fallow ...	22,818	Note 2.—The area shown as not available for cultivation consists of (a) unculturable Government waste and (b) unculturable banes, estimated respectively at 88,110 and 218,357 acres.
4. Current fallows ...	132,511	
5. Net area cropped during the year ...	145,254	Note 3.—Item 3 is the estimated area of culturable Government waste.
Total..	1,012,260	
6. Irrigated during the year.	{ (a) Government canals ...	Note 4.—Item 4 is composed of (a) the estimated area of culturable banes (2,894 acres) and (b) the difference between the nett area cropped and the gross holdings other than banes. It thus includes unculturable extents under actual holding, the area of which there is no means of ascertaining.
	{ (b) Private canals ...	
	{ (c) Tanks ...	
	{ (d) Wells ...	
Crops irrigated.	{ (a) Rice ...	
	{ (b) Other cereals and pulses ...	
	{ (c) Miscellaneous food-crops ...	
	{ (d) Miscellaneous non-food crops ...	
Total..	1,370	

(3). Climate, 1903.

Place at and year for which observation taken.	Rain-fall in inches.				Average temperature in the year.				Prevailing winds.		
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Months.	Maxim.	Minim.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mercara, 1906.	77.1	105.47	25.90	139.48	May.	88°0	60°1	74°55	N. & N.E. W. & N.W. E. & N. E		
					July.	77°0	60°1	68°55			
					Dec.	84°0	61°1	67°55			

(4).

Civil Divisions of British

Name of Province.	District.		Number of Sub-divisions	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	Number of villages.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
COORG.	Coorg	Civil —District Judge (1) Subordinate Judge (1) Assistant Commissioner (1) Munsiffs (2)	2	1,581.65	1,80,607	Marowda, 6,782	522
		Criminal—Sessions Judge (1) District Magistrate (1) First-Class Magistrate (1) Second-Class Magistrates (7)	7				
		Revenue —Commissioner (1) Assistant Commissioners (3) Subedars (5)	6				

NOTES.—Col. 2. The whole province constitutes a single district.

Col. 3. (a) This does not show the Chief Commissioner who forms the highest revenue court, and in his capacity as Judicial Commissioner, is also the highest civil and criminal court.

(b) Under Assistant Commissioner has been included the Assistant Superintendent of Land Records, who is invested with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner.

Col. 4. The civil, criminal and revenue sub-divisions are, respectively, the local areas in charge of (a) the Munsiffs (b) the Second-Class Magistrates and (c) the European Assistant Commissioner and the Subedars. The powers of the other officers named in column 3 extend to the whole province.

Col. 8. Only 484 villages are shown in the census tables, but 522 are recognized as units for the purpose of revenue collections.

Territory in the Coorg Province, 1903-1904.

How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Number of Police	Total cost of admini- stration.	Land Re- venue and Rates.	REMARKS
9	10	11	12	13	14
					<p>* Total of Col. 12. Details:—</p> <p>3—Land Revenue—District Administration Rs 68,147</p> <p>Dist Funds—General Administration 1,531</p> <p>6—Stamps 770</p> <p>7—Excise 5,951</p> <p>19A—Law and Justice—Courts ... 44,876</p> <p>Less receipts ... 4,770</p> <p>19n—Law and Justice—Jails ... 8,978</p> <p>Less receipts ... 481</p> <p>20—Police ... 43,826</p> <p>Less receipts ... 2,796</p> <p>22—Education ... 37,523</p> <p>Less receipts ... 10,752</p> <p>24—Medical ... 25,395</p> <p>Less receipts ... 984</p> <p>45—Civil Works.—(Local).</p> <p>P. W. expenditure on Roads ... 32,824</p> <p>Bungalow, Toll Establs, &c ... 2,024</p> <p>Total ... 35,748</p> <p>Less receipts under:—</p> <p>Tolls ... 18,528</p> <p>Ferry ... 1,620</p> <p>Bungalow ... 1,151</p> <p>Miscellaneous ... 13</p> <p>21,312</p> <p>14,130</p> <p>Total cost of Administration—Rupees.. 2,31,641</p>
Civil .. 5	Nine.	Town Police 221	Rs 2,31,641	Rs 4,47,455	
Revenue .. 9		Rural Police ... 4,334			
		Total ... 4,558			
					<p>+ Total of Col. 13. Details:—</p> <p>Land Revenue—Rs. 3,74,550 plus Rs. 5,172 3,80,022</p> <p>Stamps 43,935</p> <p>Excise 1,83,194</p> <p>Provincial Rates 67,433</p> <p>Income Tax 7,791</p> <p>Registration 4,016</p> <p>Interest 857</p> <p>Law and Justice—Courts ... 4,770</p> <p>Do. — Jails ... 481</p> <p>Police 2,796</p> <p>Education 10,752</p> <p>Medical 884</p> <p>Scientific and other minor departments</p> <p>Stationery and Printing 825</p> <p>Miscellaneous 2,400</p> <p>Public Works 3,545</p> <p>Village Officers' Cess not included in the above... 17,134</p> <p>Coorg District Funds do, ... 21,642</p> <p>Gross Revenue ... 7,32,408</p>
		Grand Total—Rs	2,31,641	4,47,455	
		Gross Revenue of the Province.—Rs.	7,32,408		

(5). Population of the province of Coorg enumerated at
the census on 1st March 1901.

1. Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,560*
2. Population according to sex and age	Men Women Children under 10 years	{	Boys	...	...	...	...	...	79,445
			Girls	...	...	...	...	...	59,259
				...	...	...	...	...	20,813
				...	...	...	...	...	21,990
							Total		1,50,607
3. Number per square mile	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
4. Classification of population according to religion	{	Christians	{	Europeans	...	...	...	...	229
				East Indian and other mixed classes	...	...	...	...	295
				Natives	...	...	...	...	3,190
				Coorgs	...	...	...	...	20,091
				Other Hindus	...	...	...	...	1,20,726
				Muhammadians	...	...	...	...	15,654
				Animists	...	...	...	...	3,305
5. Occupation	{	Agriculturists	{	...	...	...	...	...	1,47,690
				Non-agriculturists	...	...	...	...	32,917†
					
6. Prevailing languages.	...	{	Canarese, Kodagu, Malayalam, Yerava, Tulu, Hindustani, Tamil, Kuruba, Talingu, Konkani, Marathi, English, German, Portuguese.	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—Coorg being an inland province there is no emigration or immigration by sea.

* Statistics as to the number of tiled and thatched buildings are not available.

† Includes 807 individuals enumerated as partially dependent on agriculture.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

(6). Land Revenue for the year 1903—1904.

Description of revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of collection.	Nett collections during the year	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of Revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Causes of increase and decrease.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in the previous year ..	3,53,033		3,39,605							
Settled estates added to revenue roll during the year. ..	5,808	2,00,510	3,091	2,32,950	9,174	3,74,850	For 1903-1904. 96,648*	242	2,583	
Total ..	3,62,741		3,42,696				For previous years. ... 4 642†			
Settled estates taken off revenue roll in the year. ...	23,136		10,125				Total . 1,04,288			
Nett for the year .	3,39,605		(a) 3,32,571							(a) The nett decrease is due chiefly to reductions granted on deteriorated estates.
Collection from Government estates	...	...	...	...		
Income from sale of Government estates	715	715	1,454	1,442						
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in the above. .	6,041	6,011	6,420	6,417						
Total ...	3,46,361	2,07,245	3,40,454	2,40,809						

* The current balance consists chiefly of (a) assessment due in respect of coffee exported to Europe, the collection of which is postponed until June, and (b) the March instalment of the ordinary demand which does not fall due until the 10th of that month.

† Of the old arrear balance Rs. 582 had been collected by the end of June 1904.

(7). Statement showing the value of assignments of land revenue for the year 1903-1904.

Purpose.	Assessment actually paid on assigned lands	Assessment payable if land had not been so assigned.	Value of assignments (column 3 minus column 2.)	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
I. For maintenance of public servants.				
Lands held at favourable rates by	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(1) Village servants	2,817	5,204	2,889	
(2) Rural police* ...	68,090	1,35,060	65,030	*Jama ryots.
Total ..	70,947	1,41,266	70,919	
II. On other grounds.				
A. Lands held at favourable rates by				
(1) Individuals as reward for past services†	6,053	30,454	24,401	†Jagir, Umbli and Jodi.
(2) Individuals for religious services‡	..	811	811	‡Bhattamatya Jagir.
(3) Institutions for religious services§	5,026	15,037	10,011	§Jodi, &c.
Total ..	11,079	46,302	35,223	
B. Cash payments to religious institutions.	..	..	7,808*	*Includes Rs. 1,008 being payments by deduction from land revenue.
Total of A and B	11,079	46,302	43,121	
Total of I and II	81,426	1,87,568	1,14,040	

(8). Incidence of the land revenue on area and population in the financial year 1902-1903.

Nature of tenure.		Deduct.		Balance, i.e. fully assessed area for which returns are available.		Total land revenue (excluding cesses) of district.	Population of district.	Land revenue per head of population (columns 6 and 8.)	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 10a).	Incidence per acre of land revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4).	
District.	Nature of tenure.	Total area by survey less landrevenue.	(1) Area not fully assessed.	(2) Area for which returns, so far as required for this Table, are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.				For total area.	For cultivated area.
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4(a)	4(b)	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs. A.P.	Rs.	Rs. A.P.	Rs. A.P.
Coorg	Ryotwari.	1,012,260	873,488	..	138,772	*	8,16,361	1 14 8	2,58,052	1 13 9	*

Note.—This statement is Form C. of the agricultural tables prepared quinquennially. The figures were compiled for the year 1902-1903.

* The entry in column 4 (a) represents the areas held (i) under the sagan tenure, (ii) under the cotton tenure excluding free allowances, (iii) for orange and recent cultivation. Figures as to the proportion of these areas actually cultivated are not available. Of the total holdings (257,411 acres)—whether fully assessed or not—156,735 acres were cultivated during the year, but these figures include items of 47,493 and 690 acres respectively being cultivation areas the revenue from which is credited to Forests. Excluding these items the incidence per acre of cultivated land works out to Rs. 2-3-8.

(9). Register of transfers of landed property during the year 1903-1904.

District and nature of tenure.	Number of transfers.		Total area transferred.	
	By order of court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of court.	By private contract or gift.
1	2	3	4	5
COORG.	No.	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Proprietors. { Revenue paying ...	224	360	1,498	3,689
{ Wholly or partially revenue free...	64	14	201	115
Total	288	374	1,699	3,805

Note I.—There are no tenants who have statutory (or otherwise recognized) powers of transfer.

(10). Statement showing advances and recoveries under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts during the period 1898-1904.

Years	Balance of previous year.	Advances made during the year.	Total.	Realization during the year.	Balance outstanding at the close of the year.				Amount of interest realized.	Percentage of collections (col. 6) to amount due (col. 4 - col. 7).
					Amount regarding which there was default.	Amount not yet due.	Amount suspended.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

Land Improvement Loans Act.

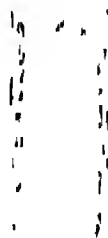
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1898-1899	12,025	1,060	13,085	3,325	3,064	4,477	2,150	9,700	583	39.32
1899-1900	9,700	250	9,950	3,552	1,706	2,610	2,082	6,398	430	48.39
1900-1901	6,398	1,940	8,338	2,056	2,637	2,971	624	6,282	437	38.30
1901-1902	6,282	3,225	9,507	2,754	2,094	3,975	684	6,753	582	49.78
1902-1903	6,753	4,500	11,253	2,996	1,537	6,540	180	8,257	504	63.56
1903-1904	8,257	8,890	17,147	2,470	2,437	12,083	157	14,677	368	48.77

Agriculturists' Loans Act.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1898-1899	3,222	1,940	5,162	1,820	1,307	1,328	207	3,342	185	47.47
1899-1900	3,342	1,425	4,767	2,352	1,094	1,096	195	2,385	287	61.88
1900-1901	2,385	13,884	16,269	1,568	2,325	11,856	20	14,701	182	35.53
1901-1902	14,701	2,000	16,701	5,306	6,089	5,306	...	11,395	543	46.56
1902-1903	11,395	1,940	13,335	7,778	3,432	2,075	..	5,537	752	60.07
1903-1904	5,537	2,000	7,537	4,157	1,586	1,784	30	3,400	291	72.00

(11). Survey and settlement.

Area previously surveyed and settled.		Cost per square mile.		Surveyed and finally examined during 1903-04.
Topographical Survey.	Revenue.	Topographical, inclusive of village boundaries demarcated and surveyed.	Revenue.	Revenue Survey.
1	2	3	4	5
22 Villages = 1,591.60 square miles.	(1) Special surveys prior to the general survey of the province square miles. (a) Coffee estates. 174.64 (b) Devanahalli. 24.22 Total 198.86 (2) Revenue survey of the province completed in 1892. 506 Villages = 963.12 square miles. Note.—The general survey completed in 1892 includes areas shown under (1). (3) Special surveys subsequent to 1892 = 127.23 square miles. Note.—These consist chiefly of re-surveys to correct errors; also of sub-divisions. (4) Settlement in 1894-95 = 17 villages = 46.10 square miles. Summary Settlement in 1896-97 = 485 villages = 762.62 square miles. Total 502 villages = 808.72 square miles Note.—The remaining 20 villages in the province are abandoned villages or blocks of reserved forests.	Rs. 95	Rs. 196	Special surveys = 12.30 square miles.



III.—PROTECTION.

III.—PROTECTION.

(12). Statement of the Acts of the Governor-General in Council affecting the province of Coorg during the year 1903-1904.

Title of Act.	Object and character of the Act.	Date of commencement.
1	2	3
The Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903...	An Act to provide for the levy of customs-duty on Indian Tea exported from British India and to amend section 5 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.	1st April 1903.
The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act, 1903.	An Act further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886.	Do.
The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1903.	An Act further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.	28th August 1903.
The Indian Foreign Marriage Act, 1903.	An Act to give effect to the Foreign Marriage Order in Council, 1903.	23rd October 1903.
The Indian Extradition Act, 1903.	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Extradition and Rendition of Criminals.	4th November 1903.
The Poisons Act, 1904	An Act to provide for the regulation of the possession and sale of all poisons in certain local areas, and the importation, possession and sale of white arsenic generally.	22nd January 1904.
The Indian Official Secrets (Amendment) Act, 1904.	An Act to amend the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889.	4th March 1904.
The Transfer of Property (Amendment) Act, 1904.	An Act further to amend the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.	11th March 1904.
The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904.	An Act to provide for the preservation of Ancient Monuments and of objects of archaeological, historical and artistic interest.	17th March 1904.
The Indian Universities Act, 1904.	An Act to amend the law relating to the Universities of British India.	24th March 1904.
The Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904.	An Act to provide for the constitution and control of Co-operative Credit Societies.	25th March 1904.

Return of cognizable cases instituted by complaint to a

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted and made by a magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examination of complaint (section 205, Criminal Procedure Code.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.					
5	21, 235, 235 B & 236	Other offences against public justice	1	1	..
6	117 to 153, 157 158 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	..	11	..
Total			1	5	..
Class II.—Serious offences against the person.					
13	307	Attempts at murder	..	1	..
15	475	Rape by a person other than the husband	..	3	1
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	..	3	..
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	..	1	..
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	..	8	..
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	..	5	3
Total			..	21	4
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.					
30	397, 397, 398	Dacoity	..	1	..
31	392 393	Robbery	..	..	..
34	274, 291, 282, 430 to 431 435 to 440	{ In dwelling house On the highway between sunset and sunrise Other robberies	..	6	1
37	431 to 432	Serious mischief and cognate offences Licensing pass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	..	1	..
Total			..	9	1
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.					
40	311 to 314	Wrongful restraint and confinement	..	16	..
Total			..	16	..
Class V.—Minor offences against property.					
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	1	1	..
45	106 to 408	Ordinary	1	27	1
45a	409	Criminal breach of trust	1	10	1
46a	410, 420	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, &c.	..	2	..
46b	417, 418	Chattel	..	1	..
47	..	Criminal or house-trespass	1	27	1
Total			1	70	1
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.					
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against the Gambling Act, 1897	1	..	..
52		Indian Arms Act, 1878	1	17	..
53		Indian Forest Act, 1878	..	7	..
54		Indian Explosives Act, 1884	..	1	..
55		Excise Act, 1896	6	75	..
56	289, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 54 of the Police Act, 1861, and offences under any other local or municipal laws.	Indian Fisheries Act, 1897	..	1	..
57		Public and local nuisances	..	2	..
Total			10	105	..
Grand Total			15	220	9

* Note 1.—This statement designably excludes serial numbers relating to crimes which did not form the subject of complaint during the year.

2.—The figures given in column 2 refer to sections of the Indian Penal Code.

(14). Return of persons concerned in cognizable cases instituted by

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	
			Warrant.	Summons.
1	2	3	4	5
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.				
5	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice	...	2
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	19
Total			...	21
Class II.—Serious offences against the person.				
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	...
15	378	Rape by a person other than the husband	2	...
20	323, 330, 335	Grievous hurt	...	9
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purposes of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	4	...
23	321	Hurt by dangerous weapon	1	19
24	308 to 309	Kidnapping or abduction	3	...
Total			11	28
Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.				
30	305, 307, 308	Dacoity	6	...
33	302, 303	Robbery { in dwelling house on the high way between sunset and sunrise other robberies	13	...
41	474, 50, 512, 424, 40	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	1
38	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	4	...
Total			23	1
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.				
40	441 to 441	Wrongful restraint and confinement	13	21
Total			13	21
Class V.—Minor offences against property				
44	379 to 381	Theft { of cattle ordinary	1	...
45	404 to 405	Criminal breach of trust	22	4
45a	404	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, &c.	0	7
46a	419, 420	Cheating	1	2
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	2	3
Total			26	54
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.				
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against the Gambling Act, 1867	...	...
52		Indian Arms Act, 1878	16	...
53		Indian Forest Act, 1878	...	20
54		Indian Explosives Act, 1864	...	1
55		Excise Act, 1896	1	104
56	187, 217, 270, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of the Police Act, 1861, and offences under any other local or municipal laws.	Indian Fisheries Act, 1897	...	10
57		Public and local nuisances	...	2
Total			17	130
Grand Total			103	258

Table 1.—This statement designedly excludes serial numbers relating to crimes which did not form the subject of complaint during the year.

2.—The figures given in column 3 refer to sections of the Indian Penal Code.

complaint to a magistrate or taken up by a magistrate *suo motu* in the year 1903.

Against whom warrant issued but could not be executed	Number of persons	Number of persons appearing before court (either personally or by pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	2	1	3	1	2	66.67	...	10 compounded.
...	2	17	...	17	9	8	47.06	..	
...	2	19	1	20	10	10	50.00	..	
...	...	1	...	1	1	1	0.00	..	
...	...	2	...	2	1	1	50.00	1	
...	...	9	...	9	7	...	13.50	...	
...	...	4	...	4	...	4	100.00	...	
...	...	14	...	14	3	...	0.00	2	
...	...	3	...	3	3	...	0.00	...	
...	...	33	...	33	14	6	20.00	3	10
...	...	6	...	6	6	...	0.00	..	12 compounded del.
...	...	13	...	13	13	...	0.00	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100.00	...	
...	...	4	...	4	4	...	0.00	..	
...	...	24	...	24	23	1	4.17	..	
...	...	34	...	34	13	8	38.10	1	
...	...	34	...	34	13	8	38.10	1	12
...	...	1	2	3	...	3	100.00	...	21 compounded, withdrawn or dismissed for default.
...	...	26	...	26	24	1	4.00	1	
...	...	16	4	20	13	6	31.53	1	
...	...	3	...	3	2	1	33.33	...	
...	...	5	...	5	2	3	60.00	...	
...	...	42	1	43	13	8	38.10	1	
...	...	93	7	100	54	22	28.95	3	31
...	6	6	...	6	100.00	..	5 withdrawn.
...	...	16	3	19	2	17	89.47	...	
...	...	22	...	22	9	8	47.06	...	
...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0.00	...	
...	...	105	14	119	27	84	75.68	3	
...	...	10	...	10	2	8	80.00	...	
...	...	2	...	2	1	1	50.00	..	
...	...	156	23	179	42	124	74.70	8	5
...	2	359	31	390	156	171	52.29	15	48

(15).

Return of cognizable cases reported at a police station.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases (originally reported at a police station or taken up on suspicion by the police) reported during police investigation from 1902.	Reported during the year.				
				Upon the report.	Investigated by the police.	Under magistrate's order after investigation had been returned by the police.	Not investigated.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.</i>								
3	331 to 254	Offences relating to coin	..	1	..	..	1	100.00
5	254, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice	..	8	..	..	8	100.00
6	149 to 159, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	..	3	..	..	3	100.00
Total			..	12	..	..	12	100.00
<i>Class II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>								
12	302, 303, 398	Other murders	..	1	..	..	1	100.00
14	304, 305	Culpable homicide	..	8	..	..	8	100.00
15	375	Rape by a person other than the husband	..	1	..	..	1	100.00
20	325, 326, 333	Grievous hurt	..	1	..	..	1	100.00
23	391	Hurt by dangerous weapon	..	9	..	..	9	100.00
24	293 to 309	Kidnapping or abduction	..	4	..	1	5	80.00
26	353, 354, 354, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	..	2	..	..	2	100.00
Total			..	21	..	1	22	95.45
<i>Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.</i>								
60	305, 307, 398	Dacoity	..	6	..	..	6	100.00
63	392, 393	Robbery { in dwelling house on the highway between sunset and sunrise other robberies	..	4	..	..	4	100.00
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 439, 440 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	..	2	12	..	12	100.00
85	425, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	..	1	2	..	3	100.00
30	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	..	5	56	..	61	98.25
Total			..	8	80	..	88	98.78
<i>Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.</i>								
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	..	3	..	..	3	100.00
42	374	Compulsory labour	..	1	..	..	1	100.00
Total			..	4	..	..	4	100.00
<i>Class V.—Minor offences against property.</i>								
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ordinary	..	1	19	..	19	100.00
45	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	..	11	150	..	161	94.94
45a	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or banker, &c.	..	1	37	..	38	97.87
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	..	3	..	..	3	100.00
47	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass	..	4	..	..	4	100.00
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	..	1	..	..	1	100.00
Total			..	11	214	..	225	95.93
<i>Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>								
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite	Offences against the Police Act, 1861	..	..	..	..	..	..
52		Gambling Act, 1867	..	..	..	..	..	..
53		Coffee Stealing Prevention Act, 1872	..	..	..	..	..	..
54		Excise Act, 1896	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	269, 277, 279, 280, 288, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of the Police Act, 1861, and offences under any other local or municipal laws.	Public and local nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total			..	22	331	..	353	96.78

Note 1.—This statement designably excludes serial numbers relating to crimes which did not form the subject of complaint during the year.

2.—The figures given in column 2 refer to sections of the Indian Penal Code.

PROTECTION.]

or taken up by the police, in the year 1903.

Cases taken up by station officer other than those reported by the police										Not sent to magistrate (accused, if any, released under section 169, C. P. Code).										In which magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.										Cases, other than those in columns 12 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended by the police at the end of the year.										Cases pending in court at beginning of year.										Total of cases before the courts.										Number ending in hearings or acquittal.										Number ending in conviction.										Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.										Number declared by court after trial to have occurred, or to be mistakes in law or fact.										Number in which the court had after trial no doubt that a non-recognizable offense only was committed.										Number still under trial at close of the year.										REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	

(16)

Return of persons concerned in cognizable cases reported at a

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Persons in police custody, or on bail under section 170, G. P. C. at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the police.	Upon the report or other information.	Persons arrested by the police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.</i>					
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	1	...
5	224, 225, 225B & 226	Other offences against public justice	...	4	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	44	...
Total			...	49	...
<i>Class II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>					
8	302, 303, 306	Murder ... by thugs	...	1	...
9		... " decoits	...	3	...
10		... " robbers	...	1	...
11		... " poison	...	9	...
12	Other murders		...	5	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	2	...
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	1	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	1	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	1	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	...	5	...
29	353, 354, 356, 337	Criminal force to put the servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	...	2	...
Total			...	22	...
<i>Class III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.</i>					
30	305, 307, 308	Damage to property ... in dwelling house	...	28	...
33	291, 293	Robbery ... on the high way between sunset and sunrise	...	5	...
		... other robberies	...	8	...
37	270, 251, 252, 430 to 439, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	1	...
38	423, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	40	...
42	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for burglary	...	80	...
Total			...	165	...
<i>Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.</i>					
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	3	...
Total			...	3	...
<i>Class V.—Minor offences against property.</i>					
44	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle ordinary	...	14	...
45	404 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	...	128	...
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	...	17	...
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	...	2	...
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...
Total			...	165	...
<i>Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>					
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite	Offences against the Police Act, 1861	...	5	...
52		Gambling Act, 1867	...	...	...
53		Coffee Stealing Prevention Act, 1878	...	...	...
54		Excise Act, 1893	...	3	...
55	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of the Police Act, 1861, and offences under any other local or municipal laws.	Public and local nuisances	...	1	116
Total			1	189	...
Grand Total			1	418	...

Note 1.—This statement designedly excludes serial numbers relating to crimes which did not form the subject of complaint during the year.

2.—The figures given in column 2 refer to sections of the Indian Penal Code.

police station, or in cases taken up by the police in the year 1908.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Persons not arrested because of insufficient evidence (in cases occurring in the year 1908)	Persons released by the station officers under section 103, and not required to appear by magistrates.	Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by magistrates on their own recognizance.	Persons on bail or still in police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the magistrates.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the police in the year or information received by the police.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
...	1	...	1	100.00	1	...	
...	4	...	4	100.00	4	...	
...	11	20	24	54.55	24	...	
...	49	20	29	59.18	29	...	
...	1	...	1	100.00	1	...	
...	3	...	3	100.00	3*	...	* Including one convicted of a non-cognizable offence.
...	1	...	1	0.00	1	...	
...	1	...	1	100.00	1	...	
...	5	...	5	57.50	5	...	
...	5	...	5	6.00	...	...
...	2	1	1	50.00	1	...	
...	22	10	11	52.38	11	1	
...	28	19	4	17.59	4	...	
...	5	1	4	80.00	4	...	
...	8	4	4	50.00	4	...	
...	1	1	...	0.00	...	...
...	40	15	25	62.50	25	...	
...	77	40	37	48.05	37	...	
...	3	...	3	100.00	3	...	
...	3	...	2	100.00	3	...	
...	14	6	8	57.14	8	...	1 died.
...	138	50	77	60.64	77	...	
...	17	5	12	70.59	12	...	
...	4	...	4	100.00	...	...
...	2	...	...	0.00	...	...	2 compounded.
...	3	3	...	0.00	...	...
...	168	64	104	61.27	104	3	
...	5	1	4	80.00	4	...	
...	5	3	2	40.00	3	...	
...	3	1	2	66.67	2	...	
...	117	4	109	96.16	109	4	
...	130	9	117	92.68	117	4	
...	449	138	298	67.57	298	5	3

(17).

Return of non-cognizable

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Pending at beginning of year. Under investigation by order of magistrate.			Instituted by complaint during the year.
			With the police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<i>Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity; &c.</i>					
4	172 to 190, 201 to 201, 218 to 218, 225A, 227 to 229	Offences against public justice	...	...	...	22
5	101 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	...	...	...	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	...	...	3	17
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts	...	...	1	5
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	...	...	...	3
10	149, 153A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	...	...	5
		Total	...	...	4	58
	<i>Class II.—Serious offences against the person.</i>					
11	312 to 316	| Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...
	<i>Class III.—Serious offences against property.</i>					
13	381 to 380	| Extortion	...	...	...	3
		Total	...	...	...	3
	<i>Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.</i>					
16	352, 355, 358	| Criminal force	...	...	5	181
17	323	| Voluntarily causing hurt	...	...	2	64
		Total	...	...	7	245
	<i>Class V.—Minor offences against property.</i>					
18	417, 418	| Cheating	...	...	...	4
19	403 to 405	| Criminal misappropriation of property	...	...	2	2
20	428, 427, 434	| Mischief (simple)	...	...	2	30
		Total	...	...	4	45
	<i>Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.</i>					
23	493 to 498	| Offences relating to marriage	...	...	1	9
24	500 to 502	| Defamation	...	...	...	3
25	504, 506 to 510	| Intimidation, insult and annoyance	...	...	5	186
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	2
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (A) C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	...	...	...	4
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Security for good behaviour	...	...	...	3
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	...	...	...	4
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	...	...	...	3
		Total	...	...	6	214
	<i>Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the police.</i>					
	The Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859:		...	...	1*	238
	The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871		...	...	...	30
	The Vaccination Act, 1869		...	...	...	3
	The Indian Stamp Act, 1890		...	...	1	7
	Municipal Bye-Laws		...	...	...	24
	Section 195, C. P. C.		...	...	...	1
	Do. 514, do		...	...	...	5
		Total	...	...	2	308
		Grand Total	...	...	23	568

Note 1.—This statement designates serial numbers relating to crimes which did not form the subject of complaint during the year.

Note 2.—The figures given in column 2 refer to sections of the Indian Penal Code.

Note 3.—The figure marked with an asterisk in column 6 differs from that shown in column 10 of the corresponding statement for 1902, owing to the exclusion of the large number of breach of contract cases dating from many years back, in which the accused persons have never been apprehended.

Taken up by the magis- trate of his own motion or upon information from the police.	Referred to police for investigation.	Total for disposal (i. e., total of columns 4 to 8).	Number dismissed with- out trial.	Number tried.		Number of cases pending at close of the year.			Number declared by court never to have oc- curred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cogniz- able offence was commit- ted.	Remarks.
				Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in convic- tion.	Under investiga- tion.		Under trial.			
						With the police.	Otherwise un- der investiga- tion.				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	22	...	6	13	...	...	3	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20	1	9	9	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	6	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	5	...	1	3	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	59	4	18	81	...	...	6	...	...
2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	186	14	27	19	...	...	12	...	...	114 compounded withdrawn or dismissed for default.
...	...	66	2	14	10	...	...	6	...	...	84 compounded or dismissed for default.
...	...	252	10	41	20	...	...	18	...	...	148
1	...	4	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	5	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	41	2	2	5	...	...	2	...	...	3 compounded, or withdrawn.
1	...	50	2	11	11	...	...	3	...	...	23
...	...	10	1	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	3 compounded.
...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	101	18	31	14	...	...	4	...	...	14 compounded, withdrawn or dismissed for default.
...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	220	21	40	27	...	...	5	...	...	127
...	...	239	13	25	26	...	...	1	...	...	164 withdrawn.
...	...	80	2	6	6	...	...	2	...	...	13 compounded, withdrawn or dismissed for default.
...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	24	1	1	21	...	...	...	...	...	1 died.
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	311	17	53	79	...	...	3	...	...	179
6	1	897	81	145	179	...	...	25	...	...	477

(18). Return of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases for the year 1903.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Persons concerned in case pending at beginning of the year (over under trial or against whom process had issued).	On complaint.	On magistrate's own motion or information from the public.	Persons not arrested because of being absent or complying with summons or the fact that those against whom process was issued were outstanding at end of the year.	Appointed before the court.	Persons who begged after appearance without trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Persons who were remanded to prison or placed in the hospital (including persons in default of bail).	Persons who died.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.													
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227 to 229	Offences against public justice	..	26	1	..	26	7	14	53	53	3	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	100	00	..	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, & fraudulent deeds and the position of property	..	3	20	..	23	12	10	50	00	1	
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government promissory notes and falsifying accounts	..	3	5	..	8	5	5	60	00	..	
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	..	2	3	..	5	..	3	60	00	2	
10	149, 133A to 150, 160	Betting, unlawful assembly, affray	..	17	..	..	17	7	10	68	82	..	
Total			..	6	71	2	80	31	41	55	41	6	
Class II.—Serious offences against the person.													
11	312 to 316	.. | Causing miscarriage	..	3	..	..	3	1	2	60	00	..	
Total			..	3	..	..	3	1	2	60	00	..	
Class III.—Serious offences against property.													
13	384 to 389	.. | Extortion	..	5	..	..	5	1	4	80	00	..	
Total			..	5	..	..	5	1	4	80	00	..	
Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.													
15	352, 355, 358	.. | Unlawful intercourse	..	18	332	..	350	1	54	40	12	53	23
Total			..	18	332	..	350	1	54	40	12	53	23
17	325	.. | Voluntarily causing hurt	..	7	186	..	193	..	48	15	0	42	10
Total			..	25	498	..	543	1	102	55	12	95	33
Class V.—Minor offences against property.													
18	417, 418	.. | Theft	..	4	..	..	4	..	3	75	00	1	
19	400 to 431	.. | Criminal misappropriation of property	..	3	2	1	6	..	4	100	00	..	
20	426, 427, 434	.. | Dishonest receipt	..	2	60	..	62	1	13	6	10	00	3
Total			..	9	62	1	72	1	16	19	10	00	4
Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.													
23	493 to 498	.. | Offences relating to marriage	..	1	23	..	24	1	8	1	0	00	2
24	500 to 502	.. | D. function	..	5	..	..	5	2	3	0	00	..	
25	504, 505 to 510	.. | Intimidation, insult and annoyance	..	10	321	..	331	..	62	18	5	10	8
26	557, 558, 590	.. | Public and local nuisances	..	5	..	..	5	..	5	100	00	..	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction	..	7	..	..	7	..	6	1	14	59	..
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Security for good behaviour	..	4	..	..	4	..	1	3	75	00	..
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property	..	5	..	..	5	1	4	80	00	..	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	100	00	..	
Total			..	11	383	..	4	300	4	81	36	9	250
Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the police.													
The Workman's Branch of Contract Act, 1895			..	1*	288	..	289	..	44	48	10	67	1
The Cattle Tresspass Act, 1871			..	..	51	..	51	..	11	6	11	70	2
The Vaccination Act, 1880			..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
The Indian Stamp Act, 1899			..	..	4	..	4	..	..	3	66	07	..
Municipal Bye-Laws			..	..	23	..	23	..	1	2	100	00	..
Section 195, C. P. C.			..	..	1	..	1	..	1	21	07	30	1
Sec. 514, C. P. C.			..	..	5	1	6	..	..	6	100	00	..
Total			..	2	379	1	381	..	57	92	24	21	6
Grand Total			..	49	1,395	5	5	1444	6	250	213	17	30

Note 1.—This statement designedly excludes serial numbers relating to crimes which did not form the subject of complaint during the year.

Note 2.—The figures given in column 2 refer to sections of the Indian Penal Code.

* This figure differs from that shown in column 13 of the corresponding statement for 1902 owing to the exclusion of persons who have never been apprehended.

(19). Property stolen and recovered—1903.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>(A).—Cognisable.</i>							
1. Theft ...				Rs	Rs		
{ In conjunction with larceny	10	17	69.27	2,165	2,707	85.53	
{ In conjunction with receiving	2	2	100.00	15	15	100.00	
{ of stolen property	83	79	95.19	1,615	1,971	66.75	
{ Other thefts	2	1	50.00	4,850	1	0.02	
2. Robbery ...	1	1	100.00	1	1	100.00	
{ Dacoity	17	11	64.71	762	481	63.13	
{ Other robbery	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	124	111	89.52	10,458	5,083	41.04	
<i>(B).—Non-cognisable.</i>							
5. Extortion ...							
6. Criminal misappropriation							

(20). Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of district police in the year 1903.

District.	Strength of district strength of police force.												Cost of police.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Strength of district, or municipal or non-municipal police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or provincial revenues.												Strength of cantonment, town or municipal police, paid wholly or in part from Imperial or provincial revenues.		Total.		Officers.		Men.		Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of District and Assistant District Superintendents and their office and personal establishments.		Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of controlling officers column 2, and pay and travelling or other allowances of their establishments.		Total pay of subordinates officers, (cols. 4 to 6).		Total pay of constables of all classes (7 to 9).		Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in cols. 13 and 14.		Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in cols. 13 and 17.		Total cost.		Payable from Imperial or provincial revenues.		Payable from other sources.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	Inspector.	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspector.	Total.	Mounted constables.	Foot constables, special.	Special constables for plague duty.	Foot constables.	Mounted constables.	Foot constables.	Mounted constables.	Foot and water constables.	Mounted constables.	Foot and water constables.	Mounted constables.	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in cols. 13 and 14.	Average pay of	Foot and water constables.	Mounted constables.	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in cols. 13 and 14.	Average pay of	Foot and water constables.	Mounted constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in cols. 13 and 17.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial or provincial revenues.	Payable from other sources.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
1	2	3	4	4	26	131	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Coorg	1	4	..	234	

(Continued).

District.	Distribution of force.												Proportion of the police engaged on prevention and detection of crime (officers and men).												Proportion of cognizable crimes to the police force engaged in the prevention and detection of crime (officers and men).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	District force.												Total amount of cognizable crimes reported (col. 5 of Statement I and cols. 8 and 10 of Statement II).												To area.												To population.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Guards at district, central or subsidiary police.				Reserve.				Guards over lock-ups & treasure, or sent to prisoners and treasure (not included in cols. 25 and 27) also policemen on duty.				On towns, man-erool, or har-bour duty.				In Cantonments and on Railway line.				Of towns, exclusive of the force outside towns.				Of province exclusive both of the population and the force in towns.				Of the whole province.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	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Columns 36 & 37 denote the number of police on duty in the town of Maracra. The other towns are excluded as the police employed there also discharge duties outside municipal limits.

(21).

[illegible]

of officers and men employed in the police in 1903.

Religion or caste.																									
Officers.												Men.													
Hindus.												Other religions	Hindus.												Other religions
Christians.	Muhammadians.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Coorgs.	Negadals.	Gonds.	Hindus of all other castes.			Christians.	Muhammadians.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Coorgs.	Negadals.	Gonds.	Hindus of all other castes.				
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
1	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	3	15	1	1	..	..	18	4	15	4	..	..	51
..	1	1	..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	2	15	1	1	..	..	..	10	..	8	15	..	..	55
..	1	2	..	..	0	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	26	6	4	20	..	..	72
..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	5	5	..	..	40
1	3	4	..	..	16	..	3	0	..	..	..	2	29	3	1	..	..	71	10	30	47	..	..	219
Grand total, (Officers and men).																									

of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction on the
with the cost of tribunals.

Total number of cases decided.				Total receipts of the courts.	Total charges of the courts.	Remarks.
Original.		Appeals.				
Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
13	14	15	16	17	18	18
				Rs.	Rs.	Grades of judicial officers.
						Officers exercising original appellate jurisdiction.
1,507	397	41	19	*86,707	*45,257	1 District Magistrate.
						1 Sessions Judge.
						1 Judicial Commissioner.
						Officers exercising original jurisdiction only.
1,280	32	98	92			1 1st class Magistrate.
						7 2nd do
						Europeans. 2
						Natives. 8

* Includes the figures of the Judicial Commissioner's Court.

(24). Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted for each class of offence during the year 1903.

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons.				
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Offences against the public tranquillity Chapter VIII	12	12	11	84	42	40	2	..
Offences by or relating to public servants „ IX	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants „ X	27	27	23	28	7	15	..	6
False evidence and offences against public justice „ XI	23	21	27	31	13	17	..	1
Offences relating to coin „ XII	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..
Offences relating to weights and measures „ XIII	5	5	5	5	..	3	..	2
Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals „ XIV	12	11	11	17	5	12	..	..
Offences affecting human body, Chapter XVI.	Offences affecting life	3	3	4	4	1	3	..
	Causing mis-carriage	2	2	2	3	1	..	..
	Hurt ..	88	82	84	200	163	20	17
	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ..	18	18	19	30	24	10	5
	Criminal force and assault ..	198	177	174	351	258	41	29
	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	8	3	3	7	7	..	..
Offences against property, Chapter XVII.	Rape and unnatural offences.	2	1	2	2	1	..	..
	Theft ..	313	106	112	101	95	94	1
	Extortion	4	2	2	5	1	4	..
	Robbery and dacoity	14	8	11	53	49	4	..
	Criminal misappropriation of property	6	5	6	6	2	4	..
	Criminal breach of trust	53	33	39	53	23	24	1
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII	Receiving of stolen property.	4	4	4	11	10	1	..
	Cheating	9	8	7	9	2	6	..
	Mischief	56	43	43	70	56	16	1
	Criminal trespass	57	39	40	68	49	18	..
Offences relating to marriage „ XX	5	2	4	9	5	3	..	1
Defamation „ XXI	12	10	10	23	10	3	..	2
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance „ XXII	3	2	2	5	5	..	..	..
Offences under Special and Local laws.	169	170	175	341	315	16	..	8
The Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859 ..	233	225	232	280	239	48	1	1
The Police Act, 1861 ..	86	85	85	115	5	102	..	2
The Gambling Act, 1867 ..	1	1	2	10	..	10	..	..
The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 ..	30	29	28	51	40	6	..	5
The Indian Arms Act, 1875 ..	17	17	20	20	2	18	..	..
The Coffee Stealing Prevention Act, 1878 ..	3	2	2	2	..	2	..	..
The Indian Forest Act, 1875 ..	7	7	7	22	14	8	..	..
The Vaccination Act, 1880 ..	3	3	2	2	..	2	..	..
The Indian Explosives Act, 1884 ..	1	1	3	7	7	..	..	..
The Excise Act, 1896 ..	77	77	81	120	28	64	..	8
The Indian Fisheries Act, 1867 ..	3	3	3	11	1	10	..	..
The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 ..	7	7	8	9	..	9	..	..
Municipal Bye-Laws ..	24	23	23	23	1	31	1	..
Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
—security to prevent breach of the peace ..	4	4	4	7	2	5	..	..
—security for good behaviour ..	2	2	3	4	1	3	..	..
—forfeiture of bail or recognizances ..	6	6	6	0	..	6	..	..
Total ..	1,581	1,286	1,330	3,324	1,513	712	12	87

Notes.—The Chapters referred to in column 1 are those of the Indian Penal Code.

(25).

Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code.						Remarks.
Names of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.		
1. Proceedings under chapter VIII—no prevent breach of the peace	4	7	1	12		
2. Proceedings under chapter VIII—security for good behaviour	3	4	...	2		
3. Possession, chapter XII	13	13	...	18		
4. Errata of various accusations, summarily dealt with under chapter XX, sections 250	6	6	...	6		
5. Maintenance of bail or recognisances under chapter XLVI	32	37	3	34		
Total						

Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of var

[illegible]

(27). Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the year 1903.

Persons sentenced to										Detail of punishment.										Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a reformatory school.											
Class of tribunal.	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.		Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Fined.										Imprisoned.					Whipped.							
				Rigorous.	Simple.				Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.						
<div>Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.</div> <div>Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or surer for good behaviour.</div>																															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
Sessions Judge	1	1	1	3	1	1	57	7	11	9	47	1	1	1	1	1	1,485	1,172	410	1	43	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1		
District Magistrate	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Stipendiary Magistrates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
Total	3	3	3	169	8	4944	437	41	138	372	113	6	3	3	3	3	4,302	3,769	1,028	16	97	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		

* One sentence of transportation was commuted to rigorous imprisonment.

+ Of these, 37 persons were sentenced to fine and imprisonment.

† Including 3 persons released on probation.

Note.—Under the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, 1897, 18 persons were ordered to work out their contract and 15 to repay advances; these cases have been excluded from this statement.

(28). Statement showing the particulars of whippings inflicted during 1903 in lieu of other punishments, sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.														Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.				
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Theft as defined in Section 378, I.P.C.	3	..	..	..	..	..	10	
do 380, do	4	..	..	1	..	..	11	
do 381, do	1	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Dishonestly receiving stolen property as defined in section 411, I.P.C.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
House-breaking as defined in section 443, I.P.C.	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Total	5	..	16	..	6	1	..	..	28	

Note.—Heads of offences having no entries are omitted.

(29). Statement showing whippings inflicted during 1903 in addition to other punishments, sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes.						
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Theft, as defined in Section 380, I.P.C.	...	..	...	2	2	1	5
Total ...	...	..	...	2	2	1	5

Note.—Heads of offences having no entries are omitted.

(30). Statement showing whippings inflicted during 1903 on juveniles, section 5, Act VI, 1864.

Offence.	Stripes.										Total		
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.			26 to 30.	
	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.		1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.
As defined in—													
Section 249, I.P.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do 372, &c., I.P.C.	1	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total	1	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	8

Note.—Heads of offences having no entries are omitted.

(31). Statement showing relative number of times whipping was awarded during 1903 as compared with other punishments.

Punishments.		Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3	
1. Total number of whippings awarded	...	86*	*This is the number awarded in lieu of other punishments and not in addition to other punishments.
2. Total number of other punishments in which whipping might have been awarded	...	39	
Total	...	75	
3. Percentage of whipping	...	48	

(32). Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the year 1903.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.												Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
APPEALS.													
To Chief Magistrate of District ...	73	..	18	37	..	6	8	..	..	..	4	7	..
" Court of Session ...	44	..	8	16	..	5	10	..	..	..	6	10	..
" Judicial Commissioner's Court ...	12	..	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	21	..
By persons convicted by Government Judge or Government Magistrate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	129	..	26	62	..	13	18	..	..	4	11	..	..
REVISION.													
By Chief Magistrate of District ...	73	..	22	4	..	3	..	..	5	1	..	7	..
" Court of Session ...	51	..	19	23	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
" Judicial Commissioner's Court ...	35	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
Total	93	..	49	32	1	4	..	..	5	1	..	..	..
Grand Total	221	..	75	94	1	17	18	..	5	2	11	..	..

(33). Statement showing the use of juries and assessors in the criminal courts in the year 1903.

Classes of courts in which juries or assessors are employed.	Number of accused persons in trials with assessors.										Remarks.
	Established or average number of jury or assessors in such cases and prescribed qualifications.	Tried.	As to whom the Judge	As to whom the Judge	Tried.	As to whom the Judge	As to whom the Judge	As to whom the Judge	As to whom the Judge	As to whom the Judge	
		Did not approve of verdict.	Approved verdict.	Made reference under section 907, Criminal Procedure Code.		Agreed with all the assessors.	Differed from one or more but not from all the assessors.	Differed from all the assessors.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Court of Session	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jury's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assessors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...

(84). Statement showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of prisoners in the Mercara Jail at the close of the year 1903.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Serial number.	Name of jail.	Description of accommodation.	Number of prisoners who could be accommodated on 31st December 1903 in the part of the jail devoted to—														Superficial area per prisoner in square yards in the enclosures (ward and work shop) to which the prisoners are ordinarily confined.	Spent on jail buildings during the year 1903.		
			Hospital.		Simple prisoners.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trial.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.		Female convicts.			Grand Total.	By Jail department.	By Public Works department.
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
1	Mercara Jail.	Cells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201 square yards.	Rs. 787
		Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation	14	2	4	...	9	...	14	2	4	...	3	6	85	143				
		Do without	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	14	2	4	...	9	...	14	2	4	...	3	6	85	143				
Total average population			9.66	...	9.19	...	1.78	...	5.50	6.92	...	...	1.77	61.57	71.68				

(85). Statement showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined in the jails and subsidiary jails of Coorg during the year 1903.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Coorg.	Mercara.	Convicts	58	58	141	10	151	105	70	209	128	6	229	76	4	80	62.35	1.77	64.70	
		Under-trial.	8	3	162	6	168	168	6	171	183	2	169	2	2	5.53	.22	5.85		
		Civil	3	8	16	...	16	19	...	18	16	...	18	2	...	3	1.70	...	1.78	
		Total	64	...	64	319	16	335	389	16	369	302	12	814	81	4	85	60.59	2.09	71.68
		Taluk Lock-ups.	Convicts	...	...	70	3	82	73	3	82	79	3	82	...	...	...	42	.04	.46
Under-trial.	...		...	4	142	6	146	146	6	152	145	6	151	1	1	3.80	.10	3.40		
Civil	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...		...	4	221	9	230	235	9	234	224	5	238	1	1	3.73	.14	3.66		
Grand Total.	68		...	68	540	25	565	606	25	633	529	21	547	82	4	86	73.31	2.23	75.54	

(86). Statement showing the particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails and subsidiary jails of Coorg during the year 1903.

1	2	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10	11	12										
Serial number.	Jails.	Number remaining at the close of previous year			Number received			Total.			Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.			Escaped.			Died			Remaining on 31st December 1903.		
		M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.			
1	Mercara	3	..	162	6	168	6	171	5.53	.32	5.85	112	3	115	49	3	52	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2				
2	Taluk Lock-ups.	4	..	142	6	146	6	152	3.80	.10	3.40	53	3	56	75	3	78	17	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1					
Total		7	..	304	12	311	12	323	8.83	.42	9.25	165	6	171	124	6	130	18	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3					

(37). Statement showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the

1		2		3		4		5		6		7								
Serial number.	Jails.	Received by transfer.														Grand total.				
		Remained at the close of the previous year.						Imprisoned during the present year.						Total.			A		B	
																	To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other jails.	
		From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.										
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	Total.	
1	Mercara Jail.	58	93	6	151	6	...	48	4	...	...	...	...	...	190	10	269
2	Teluk Lock-ups.	...	79	2	20	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	3	82
Total...		58	172	8	230	9	...	48	4	...	...	...	...	...	278	13	291

* The entries in cols. 6 A and 8 differ for the reason that under-trial prisoners in taluk lock-ups if convicted

(38). Statement showing the religion, age, education, and previous occupations of

1	2	3												4			
		Religion.															
		A						B									
		Christians.						All other classes.									
		C						D									
		Christians.						All other classes.									
Serial number.	Jails.	a		b		c		d		e		f		g		h	
		Europeans.		Europeans.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.	
		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.											
		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F	
		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F	
		M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F	
1	Mercara Jail.	...	...	...	...	8	1	13	64	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Taluk Lock-ups	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	36	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

Not.—The figures in Statement No. 38 have not been totalled since particulars regarding convicts first admitted to a taluk lock-up and subsequently transferred to the Mercara Jail appear twice over.

* Agumai 2, Balagai 7, Besitha 1, Billava 1, Boyi 5, Gauriga 2, Hajama 1, Holeyga 1, Kumbara 1, Kuraba 1, Madiyala 1, Maritha 3, Nayar 2, Tiyyar 5, Toreyara 1, Uppara 1, Yerava 9.—Total 41.

† Tiyyar 3, Hajama 1, Kumbatti 1, Yerava 19, Pulo 1, Toreyara 1, Koyava 1, Uppara 1, Yadhia 5, Balagai 2, Gauriga 1.—Total 36.

jails and subsidiary jails of Coorg during the year 1903.

8		9				10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
Transferred to other jails.		Released during the year.				Transported beyond seas.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.	Escaped.	Executed.	Died.	Remaining at the end of present year.	Daily average number.		
A	B	A	B	C	D									
To undergo sentence.	For transportation beyond seas, &c.	On appeal.	On expiry of sentence.	Under remission rules.	By order of Government. On account of sickness. On Commutation day.									
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.
46	2	...	8	...	99	6	10	...	...	5	1	...	...	...
46	2	...	8	...	99	6	10	...	...	5	1	...	...	...
46	2	...	8	...	99	6	10	...	...	5	1	...	...	...

and immediately transferred to the District Jail are not entered in the lock-up returns as convicts admitted thereto.

the convicts admitted into the jails & subsidiary jails of Coorg during the year 1903.

5						6										7			
Education.						Previous occupation.										Total.			
A		B		C		Males.							Females.						
						A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J				K
Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.		Persons employed under Govt. or Muni. or other local authority.	Professional persons	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals	Persons engaged in commerce and trade	Persons employed in mechanical art, manufactures, &c.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	M	F	Total.
36	105	10	22	..	2	37	14	3	63	4	1	5	...	141	10	151
10	69	9	5	3	..	19	3	..	49	3	..	...	...	79	3	82

(39). Statement showing the nature of the crimes for which convicts were

1 Nature of crime.	2 Convicts admitted to							
	A		B		C		D	
	Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<i>Under the Indian Penal Code.</i>								
Being member of an unlawful assembly	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Intentionally omitting to give information to a public servant ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding ..	1	1	4	...	...	...	2	...
False charge of offence made with intent to injure ..	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Negligently allowing convicts to escape ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Escaping from lawful custody ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Murder ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to murder ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit suicide ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Causing death by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Voluntarily causing hurt ..	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession ..	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt on provocation ..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful confinement to extort property ..	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Assault or criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Rape and unnatural offence ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft ..	5	...	3	...	2	...	1	...
Theft in a building ..	1	1	15	...	11	...	1	...
Theft by a clerk or servant ..	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...
Robbery ..	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust ..	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant ..	...	...	8	...	1	...	1	...
Criminal breach of trust by a public servant ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dis-honestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen ..	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Cheating ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief and thereby causing damage to amount of Rs. 50 or upwards ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mischief by fire with intent to cause damage to amount of Rs. 100 or upwards ..	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Mischief by fire with intent to destroy a house ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
House-trespass ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
House-breaking by night in order to commit theft ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Forgery of a valuable security ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Enticing or detaining a married woman with a criminal intent ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
<i>Under Special and Local Laws.</i>								
Breach of contract ..	2	1	6	1	...	...	...	...
Willfully breaking police rules ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Selling toddy without license ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Selling bhang without license ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	30	4	65	3	31	2	6	...

imprisoned in the Mercara Jail during the year 1903.

[illegible]

- (41). Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of Coorg during the year 1903 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year according to the nature and length of sentences.

Serial number.	Jails.	* Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	Number according to length of sentence.																Total.			
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H				I		J
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two and not exceeding five years.		Above five and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.		Sentenced to death.	
			For life.		For a term.																	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1																						
1	Mercara Jail	A	20	1	1	2	25	2	4	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	129	8
		B	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of admissions		32	4	65	3	30	2	5	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	141	10
	Total remaining on the 31st Dec. 1903		1	...	21	2	15	1	...	4	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	48	4
2	Taluk Lock-ups	B	11	1	23	1	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	8
	Total of admissions		11	1	23	1	14	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	8
	Total remaining on the 31st Dec. 1903		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*A—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.

D—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

C—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.

D—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.
+ Classes A, B, C, D, should be amalgamated for this total.

- (41). Statement showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of Coorg during the year 1903 who had been previously convicted.

Congo during the year 1905 which have been passed.																							
Serial number.	Jails.	Number admitted during the year	Number previously convicted.												Ratio per cent. of column 4 D to column 3.	Youthful offenders under 15 years of age (Reformatory Schools' Act, 1887).							
			A				B		C		D					A		B					
			Once.				Twice.		More than twice.		Total.					Number admitted during the year.		Number previously convicted.					
			M		F		M		F		M		F			M		F		M		F	
			Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total		Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
1			3				4				5				6								
1																							
2	Mercara Jail, Taluk Lock-ups	141	30	151	19					10		20		22	20.57		132	
		79	3	82		

- (42). Statement showing the number of habitual offenders admitted into the Mercara Jail for the year 1903.

Serial number.	Jails.	Number of convicts admitted during the year	Number of convicts in column 3 identified before re-conviction as liable to a special sentence under section 75 of the I. P. C. or under the Whipping Act, and whose previous convictions appear in the records of proceedings at the trial.	Number of convicts in column 3 not so identified before re-conviction, and whose previous convictions did not so appear, but who were, after arrival in jail, so identified.	Total number of convicts admitted who have been identified, either before or after re-conviction, as liable to a special sentence under section 75 of the I. P. C. or under the Whipping Act.
1					
1	Mercara Jail	151	9	...	9

Note.—The figures in Statement Nos. 40 and 41 have not been totalled since particulars regarding convicts first admitted to a taluk lock-up and subsequently transferred to the Mercara Jail appear twice over.

(43). Statement showing offences committed by the convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the Mercara Jail during the year 1903.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13																			
Serial number.	Jails.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by criminal courts.	Offences dealt with by Superintendent.					Punishments inflicted by Superintendent.					Total Grand total of punishments.	Ratio of column 7 (f) to column 3.	Ratio of column 8 (g) to column 3.	Ratio of column 9 to column 3.	Ratio of column 10 to column 3.													
				a	b	c	d	e	Minor.										Major.												
									g	h	i	j	k						l	m	n	o	p	q							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13																			
1	Mercara Jail.	64-10	2	Minor.	Major	16	6	5	20	47	13	30	9	1	7	47	1	1	6	2	4	13	63	73	32	20	28	96	72	9	68

(44). Statement showing the number of cases in which fetters were imposed on prisoners in the Mercara Jail during the year 1903.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Nature of cases in which fetters were imposed or worn.	Length of time for which fetters were imposed or worn.											
	Under one month.		One to three months.		Three to six months.		Six to twelve months.		Over 12 months.		Total.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
PART I. As a punishment for offences against prison discipline .. (1) By order of a Magistrate .. (2) By order of the Jail Superintendent	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
PART II. For safe custody

(45). Annual return showing the working of the mark system in the Mercara Jail during the year 1903.
Form to be used by Superintendents of jails.

1	2	3	4
Names of all convicts released during the year who were granted remission or gratuity for marks earned by industry (with or without special marks).	Amount of remission in days gained by each convict entered in column 1 according as he was—		Amount of gratuity earned by each convict entered in column 1 according as he was—
	Sentenced to—		Sentenced to—
	One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Not exceeding 3 years.
30. Pattachari ..	78	...	...
40. T. Sanna ..	77	...	...
135. P. Subbappa ..	38	...	...
52. Niruvani ..	90	...	...
193. Baira ..	33	...	...
107. Honne Gonda ..	34	...	...
70. K. Javara ..	...	...	...
137. N. Mandanna ..	...	...	...
191. Mallikarjuna ..	...	...	...
8. B. Malla ..	195	...	...

(46). Statement showing the working of the mark system in the Mercara Jail during the year 1903.

Form to be used by Inspectors-General.

1	2	3	4										5										6													
Serial number.	Jails.	Number released during the year, who came under the mark system for industry, but failed to gain remission.	Number of convict released during the year who gained remission under the mark system.										Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.										Average remission gained by the convicts entered in column 4.													
			Sentenced to—										Sentenced to—										Sentenced to—													
			One year exactly.										One year exactly.										One year exactly.													
			Not exceeding 2 years.										Not exceeding 2 years.										Not exceeding 2 years.													
			Do	3 years.	Do	4 years.	Do	5 years.	Do	6 years.	Do	7 years.	Do	8 years.	Do	9 years.	Do	10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Do	3 years.	Do	4 years.	Do	5 years.	Do	6 years.	Do	7 years.	Do	8 years.	Do	9 years.	Do	10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.
1	Mercara Jail.	10	3	5	1	1	79	90	195		

(47). Statement showing the employment of convicts as prison officers in the Mercara Jail during the year 1903.

Serial No.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 4 to column 3.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Mercara Jail	62.33	1.77	3.99	..	6.40	..	4	..	43	..
	Total	62.33	1.77	3.99	..	6.40	..	4	..	2	..

* One redwood and one warned.

(48). Statement showing the escapes and re-captures of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of Coorg during the year 1903.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
Serial number.	Jails.	Remaining un- captured on the 31st De- cember 1903 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	Escaped during the year			Re-captured during the year			Remitted uncap- tured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year		
			A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
			From inside the jail.	From outside the jail	Total.	Of those who es- caped in previous ten years.	Of those who es- caped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one' and under seven years.	Above seven years.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Mercara Jail	1	2	2	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
2	Taluk Lock-ups	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	2	2	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..

(49). Statement showing the scales of diet in force in the Mercara Jail during the year 1903.

Diet scale of labouring prisoners	Diet scale of non-labouring prisoners	Punishment diet scale.	Note of any change effected in diet scales during the year.
1	2	3	4
Mercara Jail	Detailed statements of all diets are printed in Statements Nos. 50 to 52		Nd.

(50).

Diet scale for all classes of native convicts in use in the Mercara Jail.

Articles.	For men sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.							Simple, women and under-trial.							Juv. n.l. prisoners.						
	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
Rice	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Ragi	26	13	26	13	26	13	26	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Dhal	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Meat (with bone)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gingally oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghee	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Tamarind	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Salt	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Curry powder	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Onions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Garlic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Vegetables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Firewood	1½ to 2 lbs. daily.							1½ to 2 lbs. daily.							1½ to 2 lbs. daily.						

Note - 1. Men who do not eat meat to get 4 oz. of dhal and 8 drams of ghee on meat days.

2. Two drams of salt to be issued powdered and eaten when sprinkled over the food.

(51).

Diet scale for European and Eurasian prisoners in use in the Mercara Jail.

1							2							3						
Articles.	Sunday, Monday		Tues- day.	Wednes- day.	Thurs- day.	Friday.	Satur- day.	Remarks.												
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.													
Bread	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	Medium labouring diet—oz.												
Meat	10	10	10	10	10	10	10								12 bread.					
Rice	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8 meat.												
Vegetable	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8 vegetables.												
Salt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Other ingredients are the same.												
Onions	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								Non-labouring, under-tial diet—oz.					
Curry powder	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12 bread.												
Pepper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8 meat.												
Dhal flour	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8 vegetables.												
Wheat	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Other ingredients are the same.												
Salt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1								To form diet					
Ghee	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	Full diet 12 oz. bread.												
Tamarind	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8 meat.												
Lime pickle	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Medium 12 oz. bread.												
Sugar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12 meat.												
Coffee	1	1	1	1	1	1	1													
Milk	A quarter of a pint daily.																			
Firewood	Two pounds daily.																			

(52).

Scale for hospital diet in use in the Mercara Jail.

2		8																		
		Ingredients.																		
No.	Classes of diet.	Rice.	Ragi.	Dhal.	Meat.	Gingally oil.	Ghee.	Tamarind.	Salt.	Curry powder without chillr.	Onions.	Garlic.	Vegetables.	Pepper.	Milk.	Curds.	Sugar.	Sugar.	Firewood.	
		lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	oz.	dr.	dr.	dr.	dr.	dr.	dr.	oz.	dr.	dr.	seer.	seer.	oz.	dr.	lb.
1	Spoon { Porridge Rice	12	.	4	1	4	.	2	4	5	2	4	4	6	...	1	1	2	1	1 lb. daily per sick 10 " " during monsoon.
		1	...	.	1	4	...	2	4	5	2	4	4	6	...	1	1	2	1
2	Milk and rice	1	1	.	.	1	.	
3	Spoon mouth	12	.	4	1	...	.	8	...	5	...	2	4	8	1	1	...	...	...
4	Ordinary rice or ragi diet	1	4	1	4	3	4	4	8	10	5	8	1	6	...	...	1	...	...
5	Malagaitanni and rice.	1	...	.	.	.	4	.	8	10	4	8	1	.	...	...	...	...
6	Kanji diet	1	...	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...

1½ lbs. daily per sick 10 " " during monsoon.

(53). Statement showing sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the Mercara Jail during the year 1903.

Serial number.	Jails.	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	A	B	C	D		
		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.																										
		Average daily strength.																										
		Maximum population on any one day.																										
		Number admitted into hospital.																										
		Daily average number of sick.																										
		Number of deaths in and out of hospital.																										
		Ratio per mille of average strength.																										
		Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.																										
		Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.																										
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		Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital																										

(54). Statement showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the convicts in the Mercara Jail during the year 1903.

		3										4																					
		A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I		J		Ratios of admission and death per mille of average strength from—											
Jails.	Serial number.	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.		Tubercle of the lungs, tuberculosis, etc.		Anemia and cold-blooded diseases.		Other general diseases.		Pneumonia.		Other respiratory diseases.		Diarrhoea.		Abscess, boils and ulcers of all kinds.		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fever.		Pneumonia.		Diarrhoea.		All other diseases.	
		A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D
Mercara Jail		6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

- (55). Statement showing the mortality among the convicts in the Mercara Jail during the year 1903 according to the length of original sentence.

Serial number.	Jails.	Not exceeding 6 months.			Above 6 months and not exceeding one year.			Above one year and not exceeding three years.			Above 3 years and not exceeding 7 years.			Above 7 years.			Total.		
		Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
1	Mercara Jail	24'02	..	..	3'57	...	...	13'73	..	...	13'20	..	...	3'48	..	...	64'10	..	..

*NOTE.—The yearly average number is obtained by a census taken on the last day of each month, the monthly results being added together and the total divided by 12.

- (56). Statement showing the mortality among the convicts in the Mercara Jail during the year 1903 according to the length of time passed in jail.

Serial number.	Jails.	Not exceeding 6 months in jail.			Above 6 months and not exceeding one year.			Above one year and not exceeding two years.			Above two years and not exceeding three years.			Above three years and not exceeding seven years.			Above 7 years.		
		Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8		
1	Mercara Jail	25'88	..	...	6'37	..	...	10'92	..	...	4'00	..	...	10'98	..	...	...	...	...

- (57). Statement showing the condition of the prisoners discharged from the Mercara Jail during the year 1903.

Serial number.	Jails.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had lost weight in jail.	Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.					Remarks.
				Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.	Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Mercara Jail	129	11	23	41	11	7	82	8	17	11	..	36	

(58). Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the
excluding the cost of building new jails,

1 Serial number.	2 Jails.	3 Daily average number of prisoners.				4 Establishment.			
		Convicts	Under- trial.	Civil.	Total.	A Perma- nent.	B Tempo- rary.	C Total cost.	D Cost per head of average strength.
1	Mercara Jail	64.10	5.85	1.73	71.68	Rs. 4,106		Rs. 4,106	Rs. 57.28
2	Taluk Look-ups	46	3.40		3.86	36		36	9.33

—continued.

7 Clothing and bed- ding of prisoners.		8 Sanitation charges.					9 Charges for moving prisoners.			
A Total cost.	B Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	A Charges for conser- vancy, cleansing, and purifying.	B Charges for water supply.	C Extraordi- nary charges.	D Total cost.	E Cost per head of average strength.	A Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	B Transporta- tion charges.	C Total cost.	D Cost per head of average strength.
Rs. 289	Rs. 3.70	Rs. 46	Rs. 48	..	Rs. 94	Rs. 1.31	..	..	..	..
...

—continued.

12 Contingencies.							
A Rents, rates and taxes.	B Service postage.	C Telegrams and telephone charges.	D Current office expenses (including country stationery).	E Office furniture.	F Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery department charges).	G Total cost.	H Cost per head of average strength.
Rs. 96	Rs. 33	Rs. 9	Rs. 2		..	Rs. 140	Rs. 1.85
..

Note.—The expenditure is shown in this statement in rupees and decimals of a rupee.

Dining charges.						Hospital charges.						
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
Reasons.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weekly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines hospital bedding, clothing, &c.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.
Rs. 2.169	P4. 10	...	..	Rs. 2,420	Rs. 35.44	Ra. 18	..	Rs. 86	..	Rs. 104	Rs. 1.43	Ra. 208.90
115	...	..	..	143	37.56	..	...	..	..	..	..	..

—continued.

—continued.

10								11		
Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.								Travelling allowances.		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	A	B
For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Arms and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for recaptures and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	
Rs. 177	Rs. 84	"	Rs. 50	...	...	Rs. 311	Rs. 484	Rs. 11	Rs. 15
18		"	"	"	"	18	4 06			

—continued.

—continued.

13												14	
Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for 5 years and upwards.												Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L		
Conser- vancy and water- supply dead- stock.	Dietary dead- stock.	Hospital dead- stock.	Garden and agricul- tural plant.	Light- ing dead- stock.	Discipli- nary dead- stock.	Arms and accou- tments (original cost)	Dairy, live- stock and plant (exclud- ing main- tenance).	Draught cattle (exclud- ing keep, which goes under 10 lb).	Other mis- cella- neous dead- stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 7,504 100	Rs. 104-69 51-55

(59.) Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Mercara Jail during the years 1900-1903 excluding the cost of building new jails, and of additions, alterations and repairs.

Serial number.	Jail.	Class of expenditure.	Cost per head of average strength in the year.			
			1900	1901	1902	1903
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mercara		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		(a) Establishment	48.62	47.48	50.69	57.28
		(b) District charges	67.95	55.14	50.65	85.44
		(c) District charges	1.81	2.24	1.50	1.45
		(d) Clothing and bedding	4.49	7.09	0.44	8.70
		(e) Sanitation	1.02	0.68	1.00	1.81
		(f) Cost for moving prisoners	0.40			
		(g) Miscellaneous	5.90	2.56	8.81	4.74
		(h) Travelling allowance	0.00			0.15
		(i) Contingencies	1.43	1.48	2.65	1.95
		(j) Extraordinary charges	0.65	0.21	0.07	
Total Expenditure			129.33	116.00	104.80	104.60

Note.—The average cost per head under item (b) is arrived at after excluding civil prisoners, whereas the average total expenditure includes that class.

(60). Statement showing the employment of convicts in the Mercara Jail during the year 1903.

Serial number.	Name of jail.	Average strength and sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number in work.	Average number in work and in prison.	Average number employed on working days.												Ratio per cent. on column 4 of those employed on working days as				
						A	On prison duties.					On jail buildings.		K	L							
							B	C	D	E	F	Additions and alterations.	New buildings.									
																	Prison officers.		Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in procuring articles for use in the jail, and in the manufacture of goods for sale at the jail.	Jail repairs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
1	Mercara Jail.	39	63.75	47	8.26	3.99	7.00	5.59	6.60	2.15					15.95	18.02	3.32	6.26	10.08	25.02		

(61). Statement showing the nett cash earnings of convicts sentenced to labour in the Mercara Jail during the year 1903.

Serial number.	Name of jail.	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1903.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing accounts.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1903.	Total.	Cash earnings (being total of column 10 less total of column 7).	Average earning per head calculated on column 3.	Average earning per head calculated on column 4.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Mercara Jail	63.75	37.29	...	811	811	5,271	...	5,771	4,460	69.96	119.60	

Note.—For the purposes of this Statement the heading "jail manufactures" is construed as including employment under the P. W. D. or private individuals as shown in cols. 8L and 9 of Statement No. 60.

(62). Statement showing the nett cost of the prisoners in the Mercara Jail during the year 1903.

Serial number.	Name of jail.	Total cost of maintenance (column 14, Statement No. 56).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 14, Statement No. 56).	Total cash earnings (column 11 of Statement No. 61).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 3 minus column 5).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4 minus column 6).	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Mercara Jail	7,564	104.69	4,830	6.22	3,044	12.17	

(6.) Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the civil courts in the year 1903.

Class of courts	Suits under the Rent Law.								Title and other suits.								Remarks.		
	Suits for money or moveable property.								Suits under the Rent Law.									Grand Total.	
	Total.								Suits for money or moveable property.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Municipal Courts	599	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	56	...	...	...	17	122	791	...	...
Municipal Courts (Small Cause Suits)	761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	761	...	...
Law Assistant Commissioner's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Judge's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Judge's Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,371	2	...	...	...	...	2	26	57	...	65	...	3	...	17	138	1,511	...	...

Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the civil courts in the year 1903.

Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the different courts.												Remarks
Class of courts.	Number of suits instituted in the different courts.											
	Not exceeding											
	Rs. 10.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 5,000.	Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Of which the value cannot be estimated in money.	Total value of suits		
	2	3	1	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1												
	11	35	328	297	39	..	..	..	11	1,15,757	
	110	631	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	18,633	
						25	..	..	..	1,50,465	
					1	..	..	..	..	1,10	
						25	..	3	11	2,75,465		
	131	686	328	297	40	25	..	3	11			
Total												

Mun. & Courts (Small Cause Suits)
Municipal Courts (Small Cause Suits)
1st Assistant Judge's Court
2nd Assistant Judge's Court
District Judge's Court

Mun. & Courts (Small Cause Suits)
Municipal Courts (Small Cause Suits)
1st Assistant Commissioner's Court
2nd Assistant Judge's Court
3rd Assistant Judge's Court
District Judge's Court

(65). Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil suits in

Class of courts	Total number of suits before the courts	Number of			
		Transferred to courts in other provinces	Without trial	Compromised	Without decision
1	2	3	4	5	6
Munsiffs' Courts	855	..	67	68	191
Munsiffs' Courts (Small Cause Suits)	830	..	73	51	89
1st Assistant Commissioner's Court	..	..	..	..	5
Subordinate Judge's Court	31	..	4	..	..
District Judge's Court	1	..	1	..	..
Total	1,720	..	115	121	281

(66). Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil miscellaneous

Class of courts	Total number of cases before the courts	Number of			
		Transferred to courts in other provinces	Without trial	Compromised	Without decision
1	2	3	4	5	6
Munsiffs' Courts	913	..	289	8	3
1st Assistant Commissioner's Court	92	..	3	..	..
Subordinate Judge's Court	95	..	50	..	..
District Judge's Court	44	..	38	..	..
Total	955	..	379	8	4

(67). Statement showing the business of the civil appellate courts

Class of courts.	Total number of appeals before the courts	Decisions confirmed. See from 351 C P C	Transferred to courts in other provinces	Dismissed for default, or otherwise not prosecuted	Heard	
					Confirmed	Modified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Subordinate Judge's Court	36	..	..	..	1	..
District Judge's Court	13	..	..	..	1	..
Total	49	..	..	1	1	..
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Appeals from original decrees	1	..	..	..	..	..
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Appeals from appellate decrees	8	..	..	..	..	..
Total	9	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	58	..	..	..	..	..

(68). Statement showing the business of the civil appellate courts

Class of courts	Miscellaneous cases before appellate courts	Decisions confirmed section 551 C P C	Transferred to courts in other provinces	Dismissed for default, or otherwise not prosecuted	Heard	
					Confirmed	Modified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Subordinate Judge's Court	10	..	..	1	..	..
District Judge's Court	9	..	..	..	1	..
Total	19	..	..	1	1	..
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Appeals from original orders	6	1	..	1	..	..
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Appeals from appellate orders	2	1	..	..	..	..
Total	8	2	..	1	..	..
Grand Total	27	2	..	1	..	..

PROTECTION.]

the courts of original jurisdiction in the year 1903.

cases disposed of.													Remarks.
contested.		On reference to arbitration.		With contest.		Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.					
Decreed <i>ex-parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex-parte</i> .	For plaintiff, e.g.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			Contested.	Uncontested.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
210	12	1	...	199	62	117	5	29	97				
897	...	...	...	144	42	85	...	23	31			
...	...	...	...	9	...	7	...	91	43			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27			
649	7	...	...	353	100	213	7	...	...		

cases in the courts of original jurisdiction in the year 1903.

cases in the courts of original jurisdiction in the year 1881												
cases disposed of.												
contested.		On reference to arbitration.				With contest.		Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases.		Remarks.
Decreed <i>ex-parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex-parte</i> .	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.	Contested.	Uncontested.					
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
240	53	..	..	108	57	50	..	30	18	
2	1	..	..	26	10	2	1	37	9	
..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	60	10	
218	51	..	..	136	69	58	1	..	..	

in the year 1903—Regular appeals.

in the year 1903—Regular appeals.													Remarks.
se parts.		Contested.						Pending	Of these, pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals, in months.	Cases under section 581 Act, XIV of 1882.		
Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	11	12					13	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	20	4	5	7	2	2	7	1	33	26
...
...	...	21	1	10	2	8	1	8
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in the year 1903—Miscellaneous appeals.

in the year 1903—Miscellaneous appeals.													Remarks.
Cases.		Contested.						Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 581 Act XIV of 1882.		
Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.								
6.	7.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.			
...	...	2	...	4	1	...	2	20	...	...	
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	
...	...	8	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	...
...	4	18	...	...	
...	1	21	...	...	
...	5	...	...	...
...	8	...	...	...

(71). Statement of instruments registered and of the value of property transferred by registered instruments during the year 1903.

Name of district.	Number of registration offices.	Registrations affecting immovable property.											
		Compulsory.											
		Instruments of gift (section 17, clause a).		Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.		Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (sections 51 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).		Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.		Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses b & c.		Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause d).	
		No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Value of annual rents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Coorg ...	9	8	Rs. 31,196	209	Rs. 2,06,388	132	Rs. 6,307	263	Rs. 3,44,908	111	Rs. 78,655	.	...
Total for 1903 ..	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Continued.

property, Book I—Continued.

Compulsory—Continued.										Optional.									
All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under sec. 17, clause d.		Total of compulsory registrations.		Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.		Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.		Instruments of lease for one year or less (section 18, clause c) and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.		Other instruments registered under section 18, clause a and b.		Awards (section 17, clause i).		Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.		Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.			
No.	Value of annual rents.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
20	Rs. 2,628	833	Rs. 6,67,982			113	Rs. 5,567	11	Rs. 469	17	Rs. 826								
...	...	817	4,03,723																

Continued.

Registration affecting immovable property, Book I—Continued.		Registrations affecting movable property, Book IV.										Number of written authorities to adopt registered, other than those conferred by will, Book III.	
Optional—Continued.		Compulsory.											
Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.		Instruments of gift of movable property, (section 125, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).		Instruments of sale, &c., of movable property, (section 18, clause d).		Obligations for the payment of money, (section 18, clause f).		All other documents registered under section 18, clause i.		Total of registrations in Book IV.				Number of wills registered, Book III.
No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.	No.	Aggregate value.
33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
141	Rs. 6,882	1	Rs. 50	834	Rs. 31,477	25	Rs. 5,757	62	Rs. 23,715	433	Rs. 60,900	1	1
167	10,214	437	2,60,702	6	9

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(72). Statement of income, namely, fees realized on registrations and all other receipts, for the year 1903.

District.	Compulsory.							Total fees on compulsory registrations.
	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100. (sections 51 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses b and c.	Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause d).	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause d.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Coorg	86	1,023	91	1,149	537		41	2,977
Total for 1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,484

Continued.

immovable property, Book I—continued.

Optional							Total fees on registrations affecting immovable property.
Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of lease for one year or less (section 16, clause c), and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses a and b.	Awards (section 17, clause i).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.
	81	8	10	...	...	...	90
				...	...	...	144
				...	...	...	2,628

Continued.

Fees on registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.

Compulsory.	Fees on registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.						Total of fees on all registrations.
Instruments of gift of moveable property (section 128, clause 2, of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, etc., of moveable property (clause d, section 16).	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause f).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause f.	Total fees on registrations affecting moveable property.	Fees on registration of wills in Book III.	Fees on registration of wills in Book III.	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Rs. 1	Rs. 246	Rs. 28	Rs. 133	Rs. 468	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 2,403
...	...	...	...	693	21	10	8,352

Continued.

Receipts other than fees on registrations

Fees under sections 24 and 184.	Fees on commissions (sections 33 and 38).	Fees on visits paid (sections 51, 52 and 56).	Fees for inspection of Books I and II, and the indexes to Book I (section 57).	Copying fees credited to Government.	All other receipts.	Total receipts.	Total income.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Rs. 95	...	Rs. 110	Rs. 74	Rs. 109	Rs. 150	Rs. 538	Rs. 4,031
...	...	...	...	...	...	533	8,004

(73). Statement of expenditure on registration for the year 1903.

Dis. r. ct.	Fixed salaries of registering officers.	Percentage paid to registering officers.	Cost of establishment.			Other items of expenditure.	Total expenditure.
			Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Congr.	Rs. 1,125	Rs. 559	Rs. 657	.	Rs. 2,661	Rs. 87	Rs. 2,698
Total for 1903	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,875

* Includes Rs. 12 refund of penalty levied under sections 24 and 34 of the Registration Act.

(74). Statement of principal operations other than registrations in Books I, III and IV for the year 1903.

District.	Covers containing wills deposited, section 42.	Covers containing wills withdrawn, section 44.	Covers containing wills opened, section 45.	Wills removed to courts under section 259 of the Indian Succession Act, copy being kept in Book III under section 46.	Powers of attorney authenticated.	Registrations under section 24.	Registrations under section 34.	Refusals to register, sections 71 and 76.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Congr. ...	1	2	..	..	25	1	0	3
Total for 1903.	..	..	..	..	25	6	11	4

(Continued.)

Appeals against such refusals (Sec. 72), and applications under section 73 regarding such refusals.		Registration ordered by civil court, section 77.	Pro-seutions, section 83.	Number of orders and certificates filed in Book No. I, under section 89 of the Registration Act.				Searches or applications for copies.
Registration ordered.	Registration refused.			Under Land Improvement Loans' Act.	Under Agricultural Loans' Act.	Under section 316, Code of Civil Procedure.	granted by revenue officers.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
..	24	76	47	..	74
1	10	310	55	..	218

(75). Statement showing the constitution of the District Board in Coorg during the year 1903—1904.

Serial number of the Board.	Name of Board.	Act under which constituted.	Area in square miles.	Population within the area.	Number of members on the Board.			
					Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.
1	Coorg District Board.	Regulation No. VI of 1900.	1,551.66	189,607	5	9	2	16

Continued.

Number of members on the Board—cont.				Number of meetings held.	Average attendance at each meeting			Remarks.
Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.		Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.	
10	6	7	9	3	73	37	11	

(76). Statement showing the income of the District Board in Coorg during the year 1903—1904.

Serial No. of Board.	Name of Board.	Closing balance of last year.	I.—Land Revenue.	VI.—Provincial Rates.	XII Interest.	XVII. Police.	XIX.—Education.
			Mohatarfa paid by non-agriculturists.	Local rate.	Interest on investments.	Receipts under the Cattle Tax-pass Act, 1871.	School fees. Primary schools.
1	Coorg District Board	Rs. 81,161*	Rs. 5,172	Rs. 30,801	Rs. 810	Rs. 2,786	Rs. 3,245

Continued.

XX.—Medical.			XXV.—Miscellaneous.			
Hospital and dispensary receipts.	Medicines sold by Civil Surgeon.	Total.	Market fees.	Sale of manure.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Rs. 789	Rs. 117	Rs. 906	Rs. 1,752	Rs. 211	Rs. 43	Rs. 1,976

Continued.

XXXII.—Civil Works.					Total income excluding opening balance.	Total income including opening balance.	Incidence of tax from p. & h. of population.	Incidence of income (excluding balance) per head of population.	Remarks.
In charge of Civil Officers.									
Tolls on frontier.	Tolls on roads.	Stamp duty below fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.					
Rs. 1,020	Rs. 18,548	Rs. 1,151	Rs. 13	Rs. 21,732	Rs. 66,668	Rs. 23,122	Rs. 0-3-2	Rs. 0-5-11	

N.B.—Those headings under which there are no entries to record have been designally omitted from this statement.

* This figure differs from the actual balance shown in Statement No. 76 for 1902—1903 for the reason that the supplementary book adjustments relating to public works expenditure in March 1903 were not communicated by the Comptroller, India Treasury, until long after the close of the year.

(77). Statement showing the expenditure of the District Board in 1903—1904.

Serial No. of Board.	Name of Board.	Closing balance of last year.	Total income during the year.	Rents and drawbacks.	15.—Post Office			18.—Administration			
					District post establishment.	Expenditure.	Total.	General establishment of Local Funds.			
								Office establishment.	Office contingencies (stationery, locally purchased).	Trial allowance to Board members.	Total.
1	Coorg District Board.	Rs. 31,164	Rs. 66,659	Rs. 37	Rs. 7,191	Rs. 3	Rs. 7,194	Rs. 1,104	Rs. 124	Rs. 306	Rs. 1,534

Continued.

20.—Police.			22.—Education.				24.—Medical.		
Cattle-pound charges.			Maintenance and management.	Grants-in-aid.	Scholarships.	Total.	General medical establishment.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Total.
Establishments.	Contingencies.	Total.	Primary schools.						
Rs. 1,221	Rs. 20	Rs. 1,241	Rs. 15,548	Rs. 680	Rs. 148	Rs. 16,386	Rs. 1,869	Rs. 2,850	Rs. 4,219

Continued.

23.—Superannuation allowances and pensions.		32.—Miscellaneous.			45.—Civil Works				
Pensions.		R.w.s. for the destruction of dogs.	Other petty establishment and charges (conservancy).	Total.	In Charge of Civil Officers.				
					Staging bungalows and serai establishment charges.	Ferry and toll establishments and contingencies.	Retainers.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.
Rs. 61		Rs. 20	Rs. 230	Rs. 250	Rs. 1,721	Rs. 1,033	Rs. 10	Rs. 160	Rs. 2,924

Continued.

45.—Civil Works—Continued.

Buildings.		Communications.		Water-supply and water works.	Other works of improvement.	Establishment and contingencies appertaining to Public Works.	Tools and plant.	Total.
Original works.	Repairs.	Original works.	Repairs.					
Rs. 915	Rs. 409	Rs. 10,876	Rs. 11,956	Rs. 310	Rs. 2,069	Rs. 5,425	Rs. 360	Rs. 52,821

Continued.

Contributions.		Balance.			Remarks.
To other Boards.	Total Expenditure.	Deposit.	Actual balance.	Total.	
Rs. 500	Rs. 67,189	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 20,912	Rs. 30,912	

N.B.—Those headings under which there are no entries to record have been designedly omitted from this statement.

4

[illegible]

(81). Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the army attached to the province of Coorg in the year 1903-1904.

Arm of service.	Total number of fighting officers and men.								Detail of force	
	Remain- ing at the end of 1st April 1903.	Recon- structed up to 31st March 1904.	Died.			Invalid- ed.	Dis- in- tegr- ed, &c.	Remain- ing at the end of 31st March 1904.	Number of battal- ions	Number of guns.
			In action.	Other- wise.	Total					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Infantry	354	204	..	10	10	10	4	534	Three quarters of a batta- lion.	..

Continued

at the end of the year.					Average annual payment and allowances of each.					Total cost including contingencies.
Number of men.										
European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	Post camp followers and non-combatants.	European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	Camp followers.	
13.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
0	9	46	479	38	Rs. 7,347	Rs. 968	Rs. 199	Rs. 118	Rs. 96	Rs. 1,44,000

(82). Statement showing the distribution and employment of the army attached to the province of Coorg in the year 1903-1904.

Arm of service.	Employment on last day of the year.							
	Regiments, battalions and batteries on active service	Prisoners and contingent occupied active service	Outposts as per order	Average number of men in each regiment &c. not on active service.	On duty.	Off duty.	Average number of men of each regiment &c. detailed for not duty.	
							On duty.	Off duty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Infantry	..	1	..	18	514	..	..	..

Continued

Employment during the year.							
Average number of days spent by each man on active service.	Average number of days spent by each man not on active service.				Divisional or station parades during the period from 1st April 1903 to 31st March 1904.	Regimental parades during the period from 1st April 1903 to 31st March 1904.	Average number of days devoted to musketry instruction, &c.
	On duty.	With corps or company not on duty.	On furlough.	On leave.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
..	60	305	..	2	..	..	85

(83). Statement showing the religion and class of the native officers and men of the army attached to the province of Coorg on the 31st March 1904.

Classification according to religion, race etc.	Average age.	Average height	Average weight.	General physiognomy and character of each race and caste.
Coorgs	22 years.	5 feet and 5½ inches.	124 lbs.	Fair, medium stature.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(86).

Price of labour for the year 1903-1904.

District.	Wages per diem.		Cart per day.	Camel per day.	Donkeys per day.	Boat per day.
	Skilled	Unskilled				
1	2	3	4	5.	6	7
Coorg	Rs. 1 0 0	6 6 0	1 8 0	...	..	...

(87). Statement of live-stock, ploughs and carts for the year 1903-1904.

	No.	Note.—This is Form A-4 of the tables of agricultural statistics prepared quinquennially. The figures were last compiled for the year 1899-1900.
1. Bulls and bullocks	34,629	
2. Cows	36,674	
3. Male buffaloes	11,531	
4. Cow buffaloes	7,630	
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves)	19,006	
6. Sheep	629	
7. Goats	1,755	
8. Horses and ponies	401	
9. Mules	4	
10. Donkeys	270	
11. Chunds	26,979	
12. Carts	715	

(88).

Imports for the year 1903-1904.

Major head.	Quantity.	Value.	Place from which imported.
1	2	3	4
Agricultural implements	Rs. 10,000	Mangalore, Tellicherry and Madras.
Animals living	1,25,000	Mysore.
Apparel including haberdashery and millinery	12,500	Madras and Bombay.
Arms and ammunition	8,000	Do
Books and printed matter including maps and charts	2,500	Mangalore, Bangalore and Madras.
Building and engineering materials	16,660	Mysore, Madras, Mangalore, & Tellicherry.
Candles	2,000	Madras and Mangalore.
Corn manufactured	3,000	Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Cotton	2,500	Mysore and Madras.
Manufactured piece-goods	1,25,000	Madras, Bombay, Madras, Salem & Mysore.
Drugs and other medicines	10,760	Madras, Bombay, Mysore and Mangalore.
Furniture	38,000	Mysore.
Flax manufactures including ropes	9,000	Madras and Calcutta.
Fruits and vegetables	25,000	Mysore, Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Glass and glass-ware	7,000	Madras and Bombay.
Grains	3,50,000	Mysore and Mangalore.
Guns and revolvers	2,000	Mysore and Madras.
Hardware and cutlery	18,000	Mangalore, Tellicherry and Madras.
Leather manufactures	4,500	Madras, Mangalore, Mysore & Tellicherry.
Liquors	46,000	Madras and Mangalore.
Machines and small works	3,000	Madras and Bombay.
Metal:	10,000	Madras, Mysore, Mangalore & Tellicherry.
Oil	2,60,000	Madras, Mysore, Mangalore & Tellicherry.
Paper and paste-boards	4,000	Mysore, Madras, Mangalore & Tellicherry.
Perfumes	1,25,000	Madras, Mysore, Tellicherry & Mangalore.
Salt	1,40,000	Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Spices	60,000	Mysore, Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Sugar and sugarcane produce	1,10,000	Mysore, Tellicherry and Mangalore.
Silk	3,000	Madras and Mysore.
Tobacco	35,000	Madras, Mysore, Mangalore & Tellicherry.
Umbrellas	12,000	Madras and Bombay.
Wood and timber manufactures	25,000	Mysore, Madras, Cannanore and Mangalore.
Wool and woollen manufactures	25,000	Madras, Bombay, Mangalore, Tellicherry and Mysore.
Stores	1,15,000	Mysore, Mangalore and Tellicherry.
Treasure	5,00,000	Madras, Bombay, Mysore and Tellicherry.
Government stores	25,000	Madras, Bombay and Mangalore.
Total.....	...	22,67,500	

(89).

Exports for the year 1903-1904.

Major Prod.	Quantity.	Value.	Place to which exported.
1	2	3	4
Coffee	Tons. 8,700	Rs. 25,60,000	Mangalore, Tellicherry and Madras.
Ginger ... ..	...	600	Mangalore and Bangalore.
Fruits ... ..	...	12,000	Mangalore, Tellicherry and Mysore.
Grain and pulses ... ..	...	2,70,000	Tellicherry and other places in Malabar.
Hides and horns ... ..	...	24,000	Mysore and Tellicherry.
Cardamoms and spices ... ..	...	48,500	Mysore, Tellicherry and Mangalore.
Wax ... ..	...	2,000	Mysore.
Wood ... ..	...	66,000	Mysore, Mangalore, Malabar & Madras.
Sandalwood	204	1,02,700	Mangalore, Tellicherry and Madras.
Total.....		31,45,800	

(90).

Coinage for the year 1903-1904.

1	2			3	4
	Bullion and coins imported during the year in lbs.				
District.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Sovereigns imported during the year.	Remarks.
	By State.	Private By State. Private.	By State. Private.		
Coorg - ..	9,025	..	12,748	..	Rs. 87,500
					There is no mint in Coorg and there are no reliable data to form even a rough estimate of the value of coins in circulation.

(91).

Paper currency for the year 1903-1904.

1						2	3	4						5
Notes in treasury at the beginning of the year.						Total value of notes received during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	Notes in treasury at the end of the year.						Remarks.
Small notes under Rs. 50.								Small notes under Rs. 50.						
Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.								Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.						
Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.								Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.						
No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	There are no data from which to form any estimate of the amount of notes in circulation in the province.
573	1,740	175	77,550	6,07,195	6,32,065	251	2,520	534	50,700	9	4,500	

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

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(92). Account of the gross and nett revenue for the year 1903-1904.

Sources of revenue.	Gross receipts.	B. funds and drawbacks.	Charges against income.				Total.	Nett receipts.	Deficit.
			Charges of collection including cost of salt, opium and maintaining reproductive works.	Allowances on engagements under treaty and engagements.	Allowance of district and village officers and insanders and charitable grants.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Land revenue ..	3,74,850	908	57,898	3,981	12,931	75,178	2,99,673	..	
Forest ..	90,610	..	89,653	..	..	89,653	957	..
Excise on spirits and drugs.	1,89,194	313	5,951	..	..	6,294	1,78,500	..
Total ..	6,45,654	1,311	1,53,002	3,981	12,931	1,71,125	4,77,559	..	
Assessed Taxes—Income Tax	7,791	35	..	..	..	35	7,756	..
Total ..	7,791	35	..	..	..	35	7,756	..
Stamps. { General ..	11,598	494	507	..	..	911	10,687	..
{ Court fees ..	31,737	0	263	..	..	272	31,465	..
Law and Justice. { Refunds ..	4,300	315	..	..	..	315	3,985	..
{ Rent fines ..	740	228	..	..	..	228	512	..
{ Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Interest ..	897	..	..	..	..	..	897	..
Miscellaneous ..	463	162	..	..	..	163	301	..
Jails ..	491	..	..	..	..	..	491	..
Registration ..	4,006	13	2,753	..	..	2,771	1,235	..
Police ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Education ..	7,437	..	..	..	..	..	7,437	..
Medical ..	78	..	..	..	..	..	78	..
Stationery and printing ..	237	..	..	..	..	..	237	..
Cemetery funds ..	30	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
Postage and service labels	26,619	..	12,143	..	..	12,153	14,466	..
Public Works. { Refunds ..	1,771	..	..	..	..	..	1,771	..
{ Sales ..	250	..	..	..	..	..	250	..
{ Road ..	1,516	..	..	..	..	..	1,516	..
Military fund ..	1,199	..	..	..	..	..	1,199	..
Electric telegraph ..	253	..	..	..	..	..	253	..
Total ..	94,288	1,131	15,471	..	..	16,602	77,686	..
Total Imperial ..	7,50,783	2,477	1,68,673	3,981	12,931	1,97,961	5,62,822	..	
Incorporated Local Funds.									
Village Officers' Cess Fund	53,708	22	41,547	..	9,474	51,021	2,687	..	
Coorg District Fund	66,658	63	4,637	..	..	4,700	61,958	..
Total ..	1,20,366	85	46,184	..	9,474	55,721	64,645	..	
Excluded Local Funds.									
Municipal Funds ..	28,368	12	1,027	..	..	1,039	27,329	..
School Plantation Fund ..	10,235	..	..	..	..	..	10,235	..
Total ..	38,603	12	1,027	..	..	1,039	37,566	..
Total Local ..	1,58,969	97	47,211	..	9,474	56,760	1,01,886	..	
Gross Receipts ..	9,09,739	2,671	2,16,084	3,981	22,405	2,44,941	6,64,789	..	

N.B.—A sum of Rs. 2,008 granted for the worship of village deities not being shown under "receipts" is left out under "charges" also.

(94). Account of cash receipts and disbursements of the treasuries
for the year 1903-1904.

Receipts.	Amount.	Disbursements.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash balance of last year	5,05,177	Expenditure as per Statement Nos. 92 and 93	10,43,304
Nett revenue as per Statement No. 92 deducting Rs. 1,112 being the proceeds of lands separately shown	6,63,347	Re-payment of loans, railways & interest.	5 843
Receipts on account of loans and railways ... ..	..	Advances	18,369
Service Funds ... ..	..	Re-payment of deposits	1,79,876
Re-payment of advances etc.	15,712	Bills of other treasuries paid	7,82,498
Deposits	1,77,501	Expenditure on account of other Govts.	3,171
Prize money .. ..	..	Remittances to State treasuries	2,07,401
Sale of waste lands	1,442		
Bills drawn on other treasuries	3,14,558		
Family remittances .. ..	..	
Remittances from other treasuries	4,53,000		
Add amount deducted as per Statement No. 92	2,44,041		
Total	24,65,673		
Disbursements	22,40,562		
Cash balance at the end of the year	2,25,116	Total	22,40,562

(95).

Excise revenue and

District.	Detail of gross receipts during											
	Imported liquors.	Spirits manufactured in India paying duty at different rates from ordinary country spirits (Beer).				Country spirits and fermented liquors.				Opium.		
	License fees.	Duty.	License fees.	Total.	Duty.	License fees.	Rent on toddy trees.	Total.	Duty.	License fees.	Tax on opium.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Coorg . . Rs.	960	448	495	941	1,51,918	9,774	14,806	1,76,498	..	629	358	987
Total of previous year . Rs.	960	..	..	..	1,46,203	9,562	13,480	1,71,245	700	13	370	1,083

(96).

Excise charges

Name of district, circle or other division.	Detail of charges during			
	Establishments.	Travelling allowance.	Supplies and services.	Contingencies.
1	2	3	4	5
Coorg . . . Rs.	1,60	1,02	15	234
Total of previous year . Rs.	4,292	992	35	630

(97).

Manufactories, licenses and shops

Manufacture of liquors					Vend of					
District.	Number of			Number of wholesale licenses for sale of						
	Breweries	Distilleries for the manufacture of spirit paying duty at higher rates than ordinary country spirits.	Country spirits distilleries.	European liquors imported or manufactured in India.		Country spirits.	Country spirits fermented and its edulcorant preparation (Tari &c.)	Opium and its preparations.	Drugs other than opium	
				Central distilleries public or private	Imported.					Manufactured
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Coorg.	...		1	3		4	...	1	1	
Total of previous year.		...	1	3		4		1	1	

nett revenue for 1903-1904.

the year from

Drugs other than opium.				Fines, forfeitures and miscellaneous			Grand total.	Total charges	Nett revenue in the year.	
Ganja.				Rent of building.	Miscellaneous.	Total.				
Duty.	License fees.	Gain on ganja.	Total.							
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	2
8,200	165	..	8,365	525	178	503	1,83,194	6,294	1,76,900	
8,200	43	394	8,637	325	286	611	1,77,536	6,161	1,71,375	

for 1903-1904.

the year.

Refunds.	Grand total charges.	Remarks.
6	7	8
343	6,294	
305	6,161	

for 1903-1904.

Liquor and Drugs.

Number of shops licensed to sell by retail.

European liquors imported or manufactured in India.			Country for Country, bonded spirits, liquor (barr &c.)		Opium and its preparations.				Drugs other than opium.			
Imported.	Manufactured.	Total.	Arrack.	Toddy	Raw opium.	Medals and Chanda and other preparations of opium.	Total of 16 and 17.	For medical purposes (drugs, gins, permits and the like).	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Total.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
5 *	2	7	54	356	4	..	4	..	5	..	..	5
5	..	5	55	560	4	..	4	..	5	..	..	5

* This includes the three wholesale shops where the retail sale is also authorized.

(98).

Duty and consumption of

District.	Spirits manufactured in India paying duty at different rates from ordinary country spirits (Beer).		Country spirits issued from central distilleries, public or private.		
	Issues strength of () degrees, Imperial gallon.	Rate of duty per Imperial gallon of () London proof.	Issues in Imperial gallons.		Rates of duty () per proof gallon.
			At strength of 20 degrees under proof.	Equivalent at London proof.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Coorg	349	..	36,591	29,273	Rs. A. P. 5 1 4
Total of previous year	...	...	33,955	27,172	5 2 8

(99).

Incidence of consumption

District.	Population.				Number of persons per retail shop for sale of			
	Hindus.	Coorgs.	Christians and others.	Total.	Liquors.		Drugs.	
					Country spirits column 14 of Statement 97.	Country fermented liquors column 15 of Statement 97.	Opium and its preparations column 18 of Statement 97.	Other drugs column 23 of Statement 97.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Coorg	1,23,726	36,001	20,790	1,80,607	3,344	507	45,162	30,121
Total of previous year	1,23,726	36,001	20,790	1,80,607	3,324	313	45,153	30,121

(100).

Statement of demand, collection and

Head of revenue.	Demand of year.	Amounts outstanding.	Total demand.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Licence fees (foreign and country liquors)	10,734	..	10,734
Still head duty	1,43,337	..	1,43,337
Rent of toddy trees	14,370	904	15,274
Opium licence fees	647	100	747
Gain on opium	358	..	358
Duty on ganja	3,200	..	3,200
Ganja licence fees	71	..	71
Miscellaneous	178	..	178
Distillery rent	300	25	325
Beer house fee	450	..	450
Duty on beer	446	..	446
Total	1,79,791	1,080	1,80,871
Total of previous year	1,74,877	10,574	1,85,451

spirits and drugs for 1903-1904.

Opium				Other drugs.			Remarks.
Issues in seers from Government treasuries (or in districts where the supply is not derived entirely from treasuries amount sold by retail.)		Prices per seer.		Amount sold by retail in seers.			
		Wholesale price at which opium is issued from the treasury.	Retail average price at which opium is issued from retail vendors sell.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Seers.	Tolas.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Seers Tola			
35	24	57 8 0 Per Madras seer.	60 0 0 Per Madras seer.	769-86	...	...
37	47	57 8 0	60 0 0	893	...	...

for 1903-1904.

Gross excise receipts per ten thousand of total population to nearest rupee.			Nett excise revenue from all sources per ten thousand of total population. See column 23 of Statement 95.	Remarks.
From spirits and fermented liquors, total of columns 2 and 9 of Statement 95.	From opium column 13 of Statement 95.	From drugs other than opium column 17 of Statement 95.		
10	11	12	13	14
Rs. 9,850	Rs. 65	Rs. 183	Rs. 9,772	
9,507	60	202	9,531	

balance of excise revenue for 1903-1904.

Collections made during the year against total in column 4.			Advance collections made in previous year against current demand	Remissions and amounts written off as irrecoverable.	Realizable balance column 4 minus columns 7, 8 and 9.	Advance collection for coming year.	Total realizations in year (columns 7 and 11).
Current.	Arrear.	Total.					
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,134	...	10,134	600	...	...	600	10,734
1,35,745	...	1,35,745	13,032	...	...	16,173	1,51,918
14,235	571	14,806	...	...	729	...	14,806
520	100	620	1	...	117	...	620
358	...	358	...	...	...	...	358
3,200	...	3,200	...	...	...	...	3,200
71	...	71	1	...	...	34	105
175	...	175	...	...	...	...	175
300	25	325	...	...	...	...	325
495	...	495	...	...	...	...	495
446	...	446	...	...	...	...	446
1,05,691	606	1,06,297	13,634	...	846	16,807	1,23,194
1,53,561	10,381	1,63,942	720	100	1,059	13,894	1,77,536

* The amount collected in excess of the demand, viz Rs. 43, has been refunded.

(101). Comparative statement of excise offences in 1903-1904.

Year.	Prosecutions		Convictions		Acquittals		Fines realized.	Reward to excise officers.	Reward to informants.	Balances.	Remarks.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					
1903-04.	80	115	68	92	12	23	Rs. 1,075	Rs. 412	Rs. 126	Rs. 537	
1902-03.	50	68	41	50	5	14	Rs. 484	Rs. 170	Rs. 98	Rs. 210	Four cases were pending disposal at the close of the year.

The details are as follow:—

				1903-04	1902-03
1.	Under sec. 45 of the Excise Act	(For illicit distillation of paddy arrack)	...	33	20
2.	Do 48 do	(For cultivating hemp without license)	...	18	4
3.	Do 49 do	(For selling toddy or arrack without license)	...	21	19
4.	Do 51 do	(For illegally possessing arrack or toddy)	...	5	2
5.	Do 52 do	(For breach of condition of license)	...	3	5

(102). Statement of the working of the excise department for 1903-1904.

Sl. No.	Names.	Designation.	Number of shops visited and miles travelled.							
			Arrack.	Toddy.	Opium.	Ganja.	River.	Mothly-takeel visits.	Total.	Miles.
1.	Konganda Timmaiya	Inspector, North Coorg	1,349	599	76	83	51	54	2,002	2,017
2.	Cheppudira Kariappa	" South Coorg	414	73	63	54	41	40	1,068	2,530
3.	Chouira Subbaya	Testar, Mercara and Podunhalnad Taluka.	400	475	13	13	10	10	941	1,028
4.	Mulkatira Kalappa	" South Coorg	710	709	65	62	21	60	1,667	1,851
5.	Apparandra Appaiya	" Nanjarajpetta Taluk	351	563	49	83			633	1,439

(103). Statement showing the abstract of receipts and charges under stamps for the year 1903—1904.

	Receipts.	Charges.				Nett receipts.	Cost of general supervision.	Cost of stamps and plain paper supplied from Central Depot
		Discount and establishment for sale of stamps.	Refunds.	Other charges.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Under the Stamp Act ..	11,898	507	434	..	941	10,957	..	} Not known.
Under the Court Fees Act.	31,737	263	9	..	272	31,465	..	
Total ..	43,635	770	443	..	1,213	42,422	..	..
Total of previous year ..	40,275	677	85	..	772	45,508	..	..

(104). Statement showing the details of receipts on account of judicial stamps for the year 1903—1904.

District.	Sale of court fee stamps.	Sale of stamps for copies.	Sale of plain paper used with court fee labels.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coorg	31,127	..	255	355	31,737
Total of previous year ..	33,400	..	360	518	34,254

(105). Statement showing the details of receipts on account of non-judicial stamps for the year 1903—1904.

District.	Impressed stamps.	Impressed labels.	Hundi, or in and bills of exchange.	On ranna all-inclusive revenue stamps.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coorg	9,743	..	173	1,441	141	11,818
Total of previous year ..	9,523	..	245	1,716	78	11,901

(106). Statement showing the arrangements for the vend of stamps during the year 1903—1904.

District.	Number of vendors.	Discount allowed to vendors.			
		On judicial stamps.	On plain paper.	On non-judicial stamps.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coorg	9	255	8	507	770
Total of previous year ..	18*	269	11	307	677

* Including nine post masters licensed to sell receipt stamps and postal labels only.

(107). Statement showing the insufficiently stamped or unstamped instruments on which duty and penalty were levied by civil courts and Collectors during the year 1903-1904.

District.	By civil court under section 34 of Act II of 1899.		By Collector under sections 34, 41 and 42 of Act II of 1899.	
	Number of cases dealt with.	Duty and penalty realized.	Number of cases dealt with.	Duty and penalty realized.
1	2	3	4	5
Coorg	71	Rs. 383	19	Rs. 112
Total of previous year	98	542	20	90

(108). Statement showing the stamp prosecutions during the year 1903-1904.

District.	Number of cases instituted.	Number of persons.			Amount of fines imposed.	Amount of rewards disbursed.	Remarks.
		Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Coorg	8	8	8		Rs. 48	Rs. ...	
Total of previous year	9	9	9		51	..	

(109). Statement showing the result of action taken by Collector to test valuation of estates for which applications for probate and letters of administration were put in during the year 1903-1904.

District.	Number of cases reported to Collector.	Number of such cases in which inquiries were instituted.	Amount of court fee originally paid in cases inquired into.	Amount of deficit court fee required.	Penalty.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Coorg	4	4	Rs. 72	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	
Total of previous year	1	1	..	...	...

(110). Statement showing the collections of the tax under Act II of 1886 from salaries, pensions, annuities and gratuities paid by Government in the year 1903-1904.

Class.	Income.		Paid by Government-					
			Salaries.		Pensions and annuities.		Total.	
			No. of assesses.	Amount of tax.	No. of assesses.	Amount of tax.	No. of assesses.	Amount of tax.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
I	500	but less than 750	...	...	...	...	...	...
II	750	" "	...	...	...	...	...	...
III	1,000	" "	8	187	1	18	9	215
IV	1,250	" "	...	...	...	...	...	...
V	1,500	" "	4	119	1	94	5	163
VI	1,750	" "	3	114	...	...	3	114
Total I to VI			15	480	2	52	17	482
VII	2,000	" "	2	53	...	...	2	53
VIII	2,500	" "	5	378	...	...	5	378
IX	5,000	" "	2	417	...	...	2	417
X	10,000	" "	1	282	...	...	1	282
XI	20,000	" "	1	562	...	...	1	562
XII	30,000	" "	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIII	40,000	" "	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV	50,000	" "	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV	1,00,000 and more	" "	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total VII to XV			11	1,692	...	...	11	1,692
Grand Total			26	2,122	2	52	28	2,174
Total of previous year			50	2,515	7	188	57	2,698

(111). Statement showing the collections of the tax under Act II of 1886 from interest on securities in the year 1903-1904.

Class.	Rate of tax.	Securities of the Government of India.		Remarks.
		Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	
1	2	3	4	5
I to VI	At 4 pias in the rupee	Rs.	Rs.	
VII to XV	At 5 pias in the rupee	48,900	44	
	Total	48,900	44	
	Total of previous year	48,400	44	

(112).

Statement showing the collections of the tax

Class.	Amount of income.		Salaries, pensions, annuities, and gratuities paid by Government.		Salaries, pensions, annuities and gratuities paid by local authorities.		Salaries, &c., paid by companies, public bodies, associations, and private employers.		Tax levied under Section 9 (1), Section 9 (2).		Profit of companies.	
			No. of assess-ees.	Amount of tax.	No. of assess-ees.	Amount of tax.	No. of assess-ees.	Amount of tax.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
I	Rs. 500 but less than Rs. 750	..	Rs. 8	..	Rs. 9	10	Rs. 28	1	Rs. 3	..	Rs. ..	
II	750 " " 1,000	..	1	215	1	20	4	20	..	..	..
III	1,000 " " 1,250	..	..	..	..	7	142	3	124	..	..
IV	1,250 " " 1,500	..	..	..	..	2	55	4	54	..	..
V	1,500 " " 1,750	..	5	153	..	..	..	4	98	..	..
VI	1,750 " " 2,000	..	3	111	..	8	234	3	106	..	..
	Total I to VI	17	482	10	81	31	479	21	288	..	..
VII	2,000 but less than 2,500	..	..	53	..	5	250	12	428	..	..
VIII	2,500 " " 3,000	..	5	378	..	16	1,271	18	1,370	..	..
IX	3,000 " " 3,500	..	1	417	1	148	..	3	781	..	..
X	3,500 " " 4,000	..	1	282	..	..	..	1	104	..	..
XI	4,000 " " 45,000	..	..	562	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII	45,000 " " 50,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII	50,000 " " 1,00,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIV	1,00,000 and more	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XV	Total VII to XV	11	1,692	1	148	21	1,531	30	2,062	..	..
	Total I to XV	28	2,174	11	179	52	2,010	60	3,015	..	..
	Less commission	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	..
	Grand Total	28	2,174	11	179	52	2,010	60	2,970	..	..
	Total of previous year	57	2,698	18	345	64	2,518	50	3,001	..	..

(113).

Statement showing the original and final demands and uncollected

Part of the Act under which the income is assessed.	Original demand.		Reversion by Collector.	Reversion by Commissioner.	Final demand.		Process by Collector.	Fines by magistrates.		Arrears of previous year.	Total of columns 9, 11, 13 and 14.		Collected.	Process.				
	No. of assess-ees.	Amount of tax.			No. of petitioners or objectors.	Demand after disposal.		No. of petitioners or objectors.	Demand after disposal.		No. of assess-ees.	Amount of tax.			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
<i>Salaries and Pensions.</i> Chapter III A and Part I, Schedule II	121	Rs. 7,582					118	Rs. 7,582	18				Rs. 1,653	18	Rs. 8,624	Rs. 8,160		
<i>Profits of Companies.</i> Chapter III B and Part II, Schedule II																		
<i>Interest on Securities.</i> Chapter III C and Part III, Schedule II	44							44					44	44				
<i>Other sources of Income.</i> Chapter III D and Part IV, Schedule II	111	3,514	32	2,275			70	2,275	20	20			100	2,605	2,412	20		
Total	232	11,171	32	2,275			202	10,202	38	38			1,153	11,393	8,916	88		
Total of previous year	356	12,507	28	2,583			328	12,221	50	56			1,368	13,045	10,810	80		

under Act II of 1886 in the year 1903-1904

[illegible]

44	71	2,518	225	12,239
44	130	3,007	327	12,133

balances of sums due under Act II of 1886 in the year 1903-1904.

Balances of				REMARKS.
Paid.	Arrears.	Total.	Balance.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R.s.
955	7,435	8,390(a)		8,654
(a) Amount shown in column 15				
Deduct—				
1 Collection in column 20				R.s. 7,432
2 Commission to company, &c., under section 9 (3)				107
3 Tax on amount deducted from salaries on account of insurance premiums				129
4 Amount ordered to be written off as irrecoverable ...				57
				7,726
Balance ..				828
				Of which Rs. 510 have since been recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 312.
..	..	44	..	
..	100	2,532	163	
..	1,055	10,000	1,091	
..	1,343	12,230	1,158	

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

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(115).

Statement showing the births registered

No.	District and rural circles.		Population according to census of 1901.			Number of births registered.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2		3			4		
1	Coorg.	Mercara Taluk.	16,938	11,682	28,620	268	304	592
		Padinalknad „	15,355	13,265	28,620	882	537	1,119
		Yedenalknad „	25,448	17,964	43,412	431	881	812
		Kiggatnad „	20,088	17,152	37,235	516	501	1,017
		Nanjaraipatna Taluk	22,434	20,256	42,720	627	620	1,247
		Total	100,258	80,319	180,607	2,444	2,343	4,787

(116).

Statement showing births and deaths registered

Serial number.	District and rural circles.		Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile	Population (census of 1901).			Total number.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population	Number of deaths registered.		
					Male.	Female.	Total.			Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2		3	4	5			6	7	8		
1	Coorg.	Mercara Taluk	216.30	132	16,938	11,682	28,620	501	20.68	495	281	879
2		Padinalknad „	399.90	72	15,355	13,265	28,620	1,119	39.10	483	300	843
3		Yedenalknad „	201.45	215	25,448	17,964	43,412	612	18.70	726	609	1,335
4		Kiggatnad „	410.45	91	20,088	17,152	37,235	1,017	27.31	572	508	1,080
5		Nanjaraipatna Taluk	354.71	120	22,434	20,256	42,720	1,247	29.19	610	710	1,530
	Total		1,422.81	114	100,258	80,319	180,607	4,787	26.50	3,086	2,590	5,676

during the year 1903.

Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.			Number of males born to every 100 females born.	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of births per 1,000 during previous five years.		
Male.	Female.	Total.				Male.	Female.	Total.
5			6	7	8	9		
10.00	10.02	20.08	91.74	...	10.03	8.56	8.68	17.44
20.34	19.76	40.10	108.38	9.65	...	15.16	15.41	30.57
9.03	8.77	18.70	114.12	.	12.05	8.32	8.38	16.70
13.80	13.15	27.31	102.99	.	1.69	10.66	10.69	21.35
11.05	11.51	22.19	101.13	...	6.83	12.06	11.40	23.46
13.63	12.07	25.51	104.31	..	4.92	10.81	10.76	21.57

during the year 1903.

Number of deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females.	Deaths per 1,000 of population from										Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during previous five years			
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Typhus.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	All causes.			Male.	Female.	Total.
									Male.	Female.	Total.			
9	9										10			
128.10	..	.04	.01	25.31	.73	.03	.21	3.35	25.22	22.87	30.71	10.81	14.15	23.96
131.17	..	.10	..	27.15	.10	..	.21	1.89	31.46	26.39	29.45	12.80	16.14	25.74
111.11	..	.32	.85	20.57	2.19	.12	.18	6.52	25.58	33.90	30.75	16.86	10.76	27.62
112.00	..	.82	.16	25.19	.40	..	.19	12.44	28.43	20.63	29.06	13.07	10.48	24.03
111.2605	.02	22.98	.07	..	.26	2.64	16.11	35.14	36.02	18.87	16.76	35.65
110.2024	.25	26.11	.70	.03	.21	3.53	30.78	32.29	31.45	17.46	15.61	31.08

(117).

Deaths registered during

1	2	3					
No.	District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
1	Coorg	564	380	408	400	477	604
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population in each month	2.05	1.83	2.26	2.21	2.64	3.34

(118).

Deaths registered according to age

No.	District.	Under 1 year		1 year and under 5		5 and under 10		10 and under 15		15 and under 20	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3		4		5		6		7	
2	Coorg	620	463	278	233	119	118	124	100	150	143
	Ratio per 1,000 living	224.47	165.01	101.83	82.93	40.59	40.54	40.43	39.63	50.38	48.46

Note.—The ratios are worked out from the census figures of 1901.

(119).

Deaths registered according to classes

1	2	3			
No.	District.	Population according to census of 1901.			
		Muslims.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Total.
1	Coorg	13,654	159,837	7,117	180,607

(120).

Deaths registered from different causes in the towns

No.	Districts and towns.	Population according to census of 1901.	Deaths registered during the year.						Injuries.			
			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.		Suicide.	Wounding or suicide.	Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A. Districts.												
1	Mercara Taluk	31,433	1	...	56	2	...	1	...	1	2	4
	Putimalkud Taluk	25,620	3	...	77	3	...	...	...	...	5	6
	Putimalkud Taluk	30,120	12	10	73	15	1	1	1	...	3	5
	Kogstad	37,245	2	6	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Nanjanniput	38,456	...	1	282	2	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Total	165,358	...	30	17	4,368	40	1	2	4	1	26
B. Towns.												
2	Mercara	6,732	...	1	167	78	1	1	1	...	...	2
	Putimalkud	4,253	...	2	108	71	...	...	...	...	3	3
	Kogstad	1,600	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Somwarpet	1,745	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kodlipet	889	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	15,219	...	4	28	402	80	5	1	1	...	5
	Total for the province	180,607	...	43	45	4,770	127	6	3	5	1	38

each month of the year 1903.

3—Continued.						4
July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.
573	620	546	432	451	472	5,676
3.17	3.43	3.03	2.39	2.50	2.61	31.43

during the year 1903.

20 and under 30.		30 and under 40.		40 and under 50.		50 and under 60.		60 and upwards.		Total.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
8		9		10		11		12		13	
451	508	556	353	313	304	240	202	197	204	3,086	2,530.
20.17	33.46	20.85	31.80	34.57	31.98	33.62	32.45	30.73	77.57	30.73	32.23

during the year 1903.

4				5			
Number of deaths registered.				Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			
Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Total.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Other classes.	Total.
505	4,410	222	5,675	36.00	40.67	31.11	31.43

and districts during the year 1903.

6	7	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.									
		From all causes.								From all causes.	
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injury.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous 5 years.
44	688	..	.05	..	26.77	.14	..	.18	2.01	29.15	32.94
54	843	..	.10	..	27.15	.10	..	.21	1.20	29.15	32.74
142	979	..	.31	.26	20.66	.61	.02	..	3.47	23.03	25.35
51	10,550	..	.63	.16	23.19	.40	..	.19	2.44	20.10	24.03
25	1,302	..	..	.03	33.31	.06	..	.38	2.17	25.17	36.30
426	4,532	..	.23	.10	20.41	.29	.01	.20	3.58	20.72	29.84
52	241	..	..	.15	24.91	2.67	.15	.30	7.72	35.60	37.28
134	356	..	.47	6.30	25.23	16.58	.93	.70	32.92	83.12	70.28
8	58	..	1.25	..	30.00	..	..	..	3.00	30.25	1.87
3	52	..	..	..	28.68	..	..	..	1.72	29.80	31.52
7	37	..	..	..	33.73	..	..	..	7.87	41.62	36.25
211	744	..	.26	1.93	28.26	5.64	.33	.33	13.24	46.70	44.46
637	5,676	..	.24	.25	26.41	.76	.03	.21	8.53	31.43	31.08

(121). Deaths registered from cholera during each month of the year 1903.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	District.	Circles of registration.	Villages.				
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths were reported.		
		January.	February.	January.	February.		
		March.	April.	March.	April.		
		May.	June.	May.	June.		
		July.	August.	July.	August.		
		September.	October.	September.	October.		
		November.	December.	November.	December.		
		Total.		Total.			
						Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous 5 years.
1	Coorg	10	502*				07

* This figure excludes 20 villages which are uninhabited.

(122). Deaths registered from small-pox during each month of the year 1903.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	District.	Circles of registration.	Villages.					
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths were reported.			
		January.	February.	January.	February.			
		March.	April.	March.	April.			
		May.	June.	May.	June.			
		July.	August.	July.	August.			
		September.	October.	September.	October.			
		November.	December.	November.	December.			
		Total.		Total.				
						Number of these deaths among children 1 to 10 years.	Total ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 for previous five years.
1	Coorg	10	6	502	14	2	27	02

(123). Deaths registered from fevers during each month of the year 1903.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	District.	Circles of registration.	Villages.					
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths were reported.			
		January.	February.	January.	February.			
		March.	April.	March.	April.			
		May.	June.	May.	June.			
		July.	August.	July.	August.			
		September.	October.	September.	October.			
		November.	December.	November.	December.			
		Total.		Total.				
						Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 for previous five years.	
1	Coorg	10	10	502	502	274	336	2526

(124). Deaths registered from dysentery and diarrhoea during each month of the year 1903.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	District.	Circles of registration.	Villages.				
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths were reported.		
		January.	February.	January.	February.		
		March.	April.	March.	April.		
		May.	June.	May.	June.		
		July.	August.	July.	August.		
		September.	October.	September.	October.		
		November.	December.	November.	December.		
		Total.		Total.			
						Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.
1	Coorg	10	7	502	76	211	02

(125). Deaths registered from plague during each month of the year 1903.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	District.	Circles of registration.	Villages.				
		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths were reported.		
		January.	February.	January.	February.		
		March.	April.	March.	April.		
		May.	June.	May.	June.		
		July.	August.	July.	August.		
		September.	October.	September.	October.		
		November.	December.	November.	December.		
		Total.		Total.			
						Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Mean ratio per 1,000 for previous five years.
1	Coorg	10	4	502	4	218	25

(128).

Statement showing the number of hospitals and

Population of the province.	Hospitals and dispensaries.
1	2
180,907	I. State II. Local Fund IIIA. Private IIIB. State-aided Total

(129).

Statement showing the number of in-door and out-door patients

Name of district.	Name of dispensary.	Of what class.	In-door								
							b	c	d	e	f
			Total treated during the year.				Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per-centage to total treated.
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.					
1	2	3	4								
Coorg	Mercara Civil Hospital	IIIB	347	81	17	445	348	1		79	17.73
	Virajendrapet Civil Hospital	do	116	33	18	167	287	19	20	127	26.08
	Apparandea Napokla Dispensary	II	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Minikkali Arappa's Gonikoppal do	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Somwarpet Civil Dispensary	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Santikoppa do	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Siddhapur do	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total		763	154	35	952	635	20	20	206	17.70

(130).

Statement of in and out patients treated in the private

Number.	Name of dispensary.	Number of beds.		Number of in-door patients treated.		Number of out-door patients treated.		General diseases.													
		For males.	For females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fever.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Scarvy.	Worms.	Debility and anaemia.	Rheumatic affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Pollibetta dispensary					1,189	433	...		41	318	2	...	29	...	17	200	64	1	1	55

dispensaries during the year 1903.

Number open on 31st Dec. 1901.	Number open during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number opened on the last day of the year.	Remarks.
3	4	5	6	7
5 1 2	5 1 2	...	5 1 2	* The two municipal dispensaries.
8	8		8	

treated in the public hospitals and dispensaries during the year 1903.

patients.		Out-door patients										Total number of patient's treated both in- door and out-door.
g		h		a				d				
Number of beds avail- able.		Daily average number.		Number treated.				Average daily attend- ance.				
				Total treated.								
Male.	Female.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
4—continued											5	
21	14	15-43	8-54	0-60	19-84	7,780	2,505	5,860	1,888	2,527		
31	0	15-07	2-42	50	18-05	6,338	4,216	5,864	2,711	2,420		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,771	1,140	1,765	320	905
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,243	850	2,757	737	298
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,402	2,154	3,678	811	1,008
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,545	2,497	3,323	1,171	1,349
...	...	...	...	...	...	15,619	1,724	9,121	851	1,511
40	20	10-40	6-20	1-25	87-90	23,738	15,221	20,654	8,906	9,710		
										14,870		
										121-41		
										41-49		
										42-10		
										210-04		
										45,711		

dispensary of Pollibotta during the year 1903.

Local diseases.																		
Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Dysentery.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Other diseases of the genitival system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcer.	Other diseases of the skin.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
...
106	22	...	26	9	27	...	1,623	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(131). Return showing the diseases treated and the death from each class of

Names of dispensaries.		Number of each class of										
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever intermit- tent.	Fever remittent.	Fever continued.	Fever typhoid.	Febrile.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Spleen disease.
<i>Mercara Civil Dispensary.</i>												
European and East Indian patients
Native patients
In-door
Out-door
Total
<i>Vrajiendrapet Civil Dispensary.</i>												
European and East Indian patients
Native patients
In-door
Out-door
Total
<i>Apparanda Napoklu Dispensary.</i>												
European and East Indian patients
Native patients
In-door
Out-door
Total
<i>Mukhatti Ayappa's Gonihoppal Dispensary.</i>												
European and East Indian patients
Native patients
In-door
Out-door
Total
<i>Somwarpet Civil Dispensary.</i>												
European and East Indian patients
Native patients
In-door
Out-door
Total
<i>Santikoppa Civil Dispensary.</i>												
European and East Indian patients
Native patients
In-door
Out-door
Total
<i>Siddhapur Civil Dispensary.</i>												
European and East Indian patients
Native patients
In-door
Out-door
Total
<i>Grand Total of all the dispensaries.</i>												
European and East Indian patients
Native patients
In-door
Out-door
Grand Total

(132). Statement showing the diseases of the in-door and out-door patients

Number.	Name of dispensary.	In-door patients.											Out-door patients.										
		Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fever.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Scoury.	Wounds.	Debility and anæmia.	Rheumatic affections.	Typhoid fever.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the eye.	Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the throat.	Diseases of the skin.	Diseases of the lungs.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
1	Mercara Civil Hospital	1	...	215	2,937	20	18	33	...	1,043	130	100	4	902	270	150	115	20	11	116	...		
2	Vitandrapot Civil Hospital.	5	94	237	2,816	13	55	55	...	1,052	237	147	12	11	237	230	90	120	17	16	48		
3	Apparanda Napoklu Civil Dispensary	...	...	28	517	1	2	16	...	700	106	123	15	21	57	31	17	7	12	5	...
4	M. Aiyappa's Gonihoppal do	1	10	98	1,100	4	9	16	1	245	124	152	...	61	95	16	30	10	3	10	...		
5	Somwarpet Civil Dispensary	...	...	61	1,180	13	51	42	...	450	82	131	...	115	181	16	61	6	11	31	...
6	Santikoppa Civil Dispensary	3	...	91	1,550	2	31	23	...	231	81	137	20	710	249	71	95	1	31	125	...		
7	Siddhapur Civil Dispensary	3	...	67	1,070	6	21	16	...	210	102	...	...	711	201	51	75	31	11	35	...
	Total	14	77	850	10,835	68	110	203	1	3,833	868	1,000	10	1,621	1,385	137	501	101	120	710	...		

disease in the public hospitals and dispensaries during the official year 1903-1904.

[illegible]

treated in the public hospitals and dispensaries during the year 1908.

[illegible]

(133). Statement showing the result of the surgical operations performed

CLASS.				NATURE OF OPERATIONS.			
1				2			
Abcess ...	...	...	...	Opened ...	...	...	...
Prolapsus ani ...	...	...	...	Reduced ...	...	...	...
Ascitis ...	...	...	...	Tapped ...	...	...	...
Bubo ...	...	...	...	Opened ...	...	...	...
Bubo, plague ...	...	...	...	Incised ...	...	...	...
Bell ...	...	...	...	Do. ...	...	...	...
Caries of bone ...	...	...	...	Gauged ...	...	...	...
Contracted pelvis ...	...	...	...	Craniotomy ...	...	...	...
Dislocation ...	...	...	...	Reduced ...	...	...	...
Difficult labour ...	...	...	...	Application of forceps ...	...	...	...
Elongation of uvula ...	...	...	...	Clipped ...	...	...	...
Epilexaria ...	...	...	...	Plugging of posterior nares ...	...	...	...
Foreign body ...	...	...	...	Removed ...	...	...	...
Fracture ...	...	...	...	Set up ...	...	...	...
Do. (gangrene) ...	...	...	...	Amputated ...	...	...	...
Gun shot wound ...	...	...	...	Bullets removed ...	...	...	...
Hydrocele ...	...	...	...	Tapped or injected ...	...	...	...
Hypertrophy penis ...	...	...	...	Removed ...	...	...	...
Mucous cyst ...	...	...	...	Excised ...	...	...	...
Do. ...	...	...	...	Tapped and injected ...	...	...	...
Onychia ...	...	...	...	Nail removed ...	...	...	...
Paraphimosis ...	...	...	...	Reduced ...	...	...	...
Phimosis ...	...	...	...	Circumcised ...	...	...	...
Polypus nasi ...	...	...	...	Removed ...	...	...	...
Ranula ...	...	...	...	Incised ...	...	...	...
Retention of urine ...	...	...	...	Tapped above the pubes ...	...	...	...
Stris ...	...	...	...	Slit opened ...	...	...	...
Sinoritis ...	...	...	...	Incised ...	...	...	...
Stricture ...	...	...	...	Catheterism ...	...	...	...
Tumours ...	...	...	...	Removed ...	...	...	...
Caries of tooth ...	...	...	...	Extracted ...	...	...	...
Transverse presentation ...	...	...	...	Reduced ...	...	...	...
Tonsillitis ...	...	...	...	Removed ...	...	...	...
Torn ear ...	...	...	...	Sutured ...	...	...	...
Whitlow ...	...	...	...	Incised ...	...	...	...
Wound ...	...	...	...	Sutured ...	...	...	...

(Total)

(134). Statement showing the classes and sexes of the in-door and out-door

No	Name of dispensary.	Total treated during the year.				Classes.				
		Men.	Women.	Children under 10 years.	Total.	a	b	c	d	e
1	Mareana Civil Hospital.	6,227	1,961	2,544	10,732	79	171	6,623	1,875	1,961
2	Virajendrapet do ...	6,870	2,366	3,438	11,074	24	45	5,827	2,559	2,329
3	Apparankha Napokla Civil Dispensary ..	1,762	526	906	3,194	..	...	2,819	248	132
4	Mukkatti Aiyappa's Gontkoppal do. ...	2,737	756	538	4,031	8	83	3,046	615	314
5	Somwarpet do. ...	3,678	810	1,068	5,556	61	51	3,342	448	1,351
6	Santikoppa do. ...	4,322	1,471	1,241	7,034	43	244	2,803	1,218	2,735
7	Siddhapur do. ...	2,421	851	951	4,223	1	196	2,036	391	1,659
Total ...		37,417	11,874	9,754	45,911	216	769	36,969	7,342	10,301

1	506	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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27

(135).

Statement showing the current income and

(1557)

2

Income.

Number.

Name of dispensary.

		A	B					C		D		E		
			From Government.					From local or other funds.		From local or other funds.		Subscriptions.		
			From Government.					From local or other funds.		From local or other funds.		Subscriptions.		
			From Government.					From local or other funds.		From local or other funds.		Subscriptions.		
			From Government.					From local or other funds.		From local or other funds.		Subscriptions.		
		Cash balance on 1st January 1933.	As salaries.	As salaries.	As salaries.	As salaries.	As salaries.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of surplus or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	
		Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishments including medical students.	As transferees and former As European medicines.	For diet including police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of surplus or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.
		Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.
1	Mercara Civil Hospital ...	..	183	...	688	...	1,620	2,401	589	2,990	125	...	...	1,873
2	Virajendrapet Civil Hospital ...	...	...	...	...	...	900	900	200	1,108	70	...	...	...
3	Apparandra Napoklu Civil Dispensary.	...	380	...	...	...	...	380	207	...	...	...	...	...
4	M. Aiyappa's Gontikoppal do	...	445	...	...	...	...	445	527	...	...	...	...	...
5	Sonwarpet Civil Dispensary	..	439	...	...	...	...	439	251	...	...	...	168	...
6	Bantikoppa do	...	375	...	...	...	...	375	255	...	...	...	610	...
7	Siddhapur do	...	175	...	...	...	...	275	581	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	..	1,814	183	688	...	2,520	5,205	2,467	3,738	102	...	718	1,573

(136).

Account of invested capital of the public hospitals

No.	Name of dispensaries.	Balance on 1st January.
1	Mercara Civil Hospital	Rs. 3,000
2	Virajendrapet do.	2,000
	Total.	5,000

* This figure excludes the pay and allowances of the Civil Surgeon and the reserve hospital assistant aggregating Rs. 11,886.

expenditure of the public hospitals and dispensaries during the year 1903.

and dispensaries during the year 1903.

and dispensaries during the year 1903.				Balance on 31st December.
Invested during the year.	Total.	Securities sold.	Deposits withdrawn	Rs.
Rs. 1,000	Rs. 4,000	"	"	4,000
"	2,000	"	"	2,000
1,000	6,000			6,000

(137).

Annual statement of patients treated in the

[illegible]

(138). Comparative statement showing sanitary works, such as drainage and
and other establishments

District and town or rural codes.

[illegible]

police ward of the Mercara hospital during the year 1903.

Police ward of the Mercara hospital during the year 1903.					
	Local diseases.				
Diseases of the eye.	24	25	26	27	28
Diseases of the ear.	3
Diseases of the nose.	3	3	..	..	1
Diseases of the circulatory system.	17
Diseases of the lungs.	4
Diseases of the respiratory system.	17
Other diseases of the respiratory system.	2
Diarrhoea.	5
Dysentery.	6
Diseases of the liver.	4
Diseases of the digestive system.	41
Other diseases of the spleen.	4
Diseases of the lymphatic system.	5
Other diseases of the lymphatic system.	4
Gonorrhoea.
Diseases of the urinary system.	2
Diseases of the genitival system.
Soft chancre.
Other diseases of the genitival system.
Diseases of the organs of locomotion.
Diseases of the connective tissue.
Diseases of the skin.
Ulcera.
Other diseases of the skin.
All other local diseases.
General injuries.
Local injuries.
Poisons.
Total number of in-door and out-patients treated in each dispensary.
Operations.

water supply, as distinguished from money spent annually on conservancy during 1903.	Average annual death rate since the introduction of drainage or water supply or both.	Average annual death rate the 5 years preceding introduction of drainage or water supply or both.
work of		

[illegible]

* Calculated on the census population, 1891.

(139).

Statement showing particulars of

No.	Circles and districts.	Population of district according to census of 1901.	Average population per square mile.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary	
							Total.	Under one year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Mercara taluk	21,888	102.02	1	M. 961 P. 256	2,257		
2	Padinalmad	28,620	71.57	1	1,139	487	1,011	131
3	Yedakalmad	39,129	197.17	1	772	418	1,565	77
4	Kiggañad	37,235	90.72	1	1,244	354	1,124	143
5	Narayanañna " No. I }	38,486	100.12	1	670	189	1,302	54
6	Do " No. II }			1	948	589	601	142
7	Inspector of vaccination			1	73	15	1,420	88
	Total of taluks	165,356	105.00	7	5,797	2,732	7,201	664
1	Mercara municipality	6,732	2,244.00	1	435	173	262	56
2	Virajendrapet "	5,293	1,427.67	1	239	78	236	68
3	Eraserpet "	1,009	2,133.43		52	13	48	24
4	Somwarpet "	1,743	2,326.67		14	12	39	15
5	Kodlipet "	889	1,778.00		15	16	27	8
	Total of municipalities	15,240	1906.19	2	724	232	806	171
	Grand total of the province	180,607	1143.12	9	6,521	2,964	8,007	835

* Government vaccinators carry out vaccination in these three municipalities and show the work performed therein in their taluk returns

(140).

Statement showing the cost of the vaccine

No.	Circles and districts.	Expenditure.							
		European supervising officers.		Native supervising officers.		Vaccinators.		Clerks.	
1	2	Pay.	Native supervising officers.	Pay.	Vaccinators.	Pay.	Clerks.	Pay.	Pensions, &c.
1	Taluks in Coorg		1	480	6	1,395			
	Total of taluks		1	480	6	1,395			
2	Mercara municipality				1	180			
3	Virajendrapet do				1	180			
	Total of municipalities				2	360			
	Grand Total of the province		1	480	8	1,395			

(141).

Statement showing dispensary vaccination

No.	Circles and districts.	Number of dispensaries in each district to which a vaccinator is attached.	Average number of vaccinators attached to dispensary during the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each vaccinator.	Primary	
						Total.	Under one year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	do		258	258	1	12	
1	do		27	27	2	3	
1	do		13	13	1		
1	do		12	12	1		
1	do		12	12	1		
Total			30	30	245	5	

These cases were vaccinated by medical subordinates.

Re-vaccination.

[illegible]

department during the year 1903-1904.

Department during the year 1903-1904.											
Total pay of establishment.	Travelling allowances.	Contingencies.	Total cost.	Paid from—					Total.	Number of all successful vaccination and revaccinations.	Average cost of each successful case.
				Imperial funds.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipalities.	Native States.			
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Rs. 1,515	Rs. 224	Rs. 892	Rs. 2,131		Rs. 2,131	...	Rs. 279	...	Rs. 2,131	7,680	Rs. Av P. 0—4—5
1,515	224	892	2,131		2,131		279		2,131	7,686	0—4—5
180		99	279				257		279	361	0—7—11
180		77	257				536		244	244	1—0—10
860		170	536						267	805	0—10—8
1,875	224	508	2,607		2,131		536		2,607	8,191	0—5—0
											Percentage of unknown cases.

during the year 1903-1904.

vaccination.				Re vaccination.			Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known.		Percentage of unknown cases to total cases.		Remarks.
successful.				Total.	Successful.	Unknown.	Primary.	Re-vaccination	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	
One year and under 6 years.	Tot. of all ages.	Unknown.		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
8	9	10		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...
1	0	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	18	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	22	3		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	28	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	196	24		163	104	29	82.69	77.41	9.60	17.79	

Persons primarily vaccinated.

Establishment.	Persons primarily vaccinated.										Persons successfully vaccinated.									
	1894-95		1895-96		1896-97		1897-98		1898-99		1899-00		1900-01		1901-02		1902-03		1903-04	
Government Vaccinators ..	6,379	5,840	7,887	8,204	8,069	8,433	8,171	3,948	3,765	7,184	6,830	8,616	8,616	6,837	7,571	8,538	8,120	7,201	6,765	
Vaccinator, Maraca Maniopolity	175	166	223	213	225	217	353	349	286	293	335	296	285	299	295	364	286	262	260	
Do Vinogradet do	289	279	298	249	293	240	153	211	163	359	309	399	350	402	393	582	342	240	266	
Do Vinogradet do	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	5	111	103	42	28	60	58	58	54	48	46	
Do Somvarpet do	...	...	...	...	...	...	166	140	73	83	60	55	49	37	189	123	67	39	30	
Do Kodinet do	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	14	18	53	42	16	12	34	28	25	30	27	24	
Bispharmacies ..	583	281	453	279	303	189	184	929	174	809	233	459	365	911	176	223	160	245	196	
Europeans	7	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	1	1	2	9	
Natives	7,269	6,573	9,171	8,625	9,077	9,477	9,025	4,730	4,413	7,969	10,065	9,381	8,412	7,865	9,593	9,092	8,610	7,323		
Total ..	7,276	6,585	9,173	8,627	9,080	9,480	9,028	4,736	4,416	8,400	7,914	10,070	9,385	8,416	7,867	9,591	9,097	8,612	7,326	

(143). Statement showing particulars of vaccination verified by inspecting officers in the year 1903-1904.

District.	2		3				4				5				6	
	Total number of persons vaccinated.		Total number inspected.				Percentage of inspections to total number vaccinated.				Percentage of cases found successful of total number inspected.				Percentage of success reported by vaccinators.	
	Primary.	Re-vaccination.	By Deputy Sanitary Commissioners or Civil Surgeons.	By native superintendents or other inspecting officers.	By Deputy Sanitary Commissioners or Civil Surgeons.	By native superintendents or other inspecting officers.	By Deputy Sanitary Commissioners or Civil Surgeons.	By native superintendents or other inspecting officers.	By Deputy Sanitary Commissioners or Civil Surgeons.	By native superintendents or other inspecting officers.	By Deputy Sanitary Commissioners or Civil Surgeons.	By native superintendents or other inspecting officers.	By Deputy Sanitary Commissioners or Civil Surgeons.	By native superintendents or other inspecting officers.	Primary.	Re-vaccination.
Coorg ...	8,082	1,601	181	...	2,311	307	2-25	...	23-70	19-18	56-69	...	57-10	87-30	93-47	79-01

(144). Statement relating to the number of children under one year of age in towns available for vaccination and the number of successful operations performed on them in the year 1903-1904.

Number.	Town.	Number of births during the year.	Number of deaths amongst children under one year during the year.	Number available for vaccination after deducting the numbers who have died as shown in column 4.	Number of successful vaccinations on children under one year during the year ending March.	Date of extension of Vaccination Act to town.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Morarsa ...	97	29	68	56	12th June 1888.
2	Virajendrapet ...	67	26	41	71	Do
3	Somvapur ...	37	7	30	24	Do
4	Fraserpet ...	27	5	22	15	Do
5	Kodlipet ...	26	6	20	8	1st December 1891.
	Total ...	254	73	181	174	

(145). Comparative statement showing the annual successful vaccination and the annual ratio of deaths from small-pox from 1888 to 1904.

Years	Annual successful vaccinations	Annual ratio of deaths from small-pox per 1,000 of population.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
1888-89	5,572	0-37	
1889-90	8,270	0-10	
1890-91	7,063	0-10	
1891-92	8,885	3-75	
1892-93	10,491	5-27	
1893-94	8,738	1-24	
1894-95	6,525	0-20	
1895-96	8,627	0-03	
1896-97	8,628	0-14	
1897-98	10,299	0-01	
1898-99	5,038	0-20	
1899-1900	9,466	0-24	
1900-1901	10,863	2-88	
1901-1902	8,256	3-48	
1902-1903	10,551	0-10	
1903-1904	8,701	0-26	
Average total for 16 years 1888-1904	9,280	1-12	

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

(146). Abstract return of colleges, schools and scholars

Area and population.				Public institutions.									
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population		University education.		School education, general.							
				Arts colleges	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8						
			Institutions.	For males ...	.		2	81				
				For females ...	...	...	...	4		
				Total ..	...		2	85				
			{ Towns 5	{ Males 100,258	{ Villages 479	{ Females 80,349	Total		2	85		
			Total 484	Total 180,607	Scholars.	{ Males		466	2,615			
			{ Females	5	892
			Total ..	...		..	501	3,507		

(147). Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction

Total direct expenditure on public instruction.								
1	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.	8
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1. Institutions	For males	For females	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
	...	...	12,970	18,624	1,691		33,285	
				1,780			1,780	
	Total		12,970	20,404	1,691		35,065	
2. (a) Percentages of provincial expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction			46.53	10.56	12.49		69.49	
(b) Percentages of local fund expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total local fund expenditure on public instruction				88.87			98.87	
(c) Percentages of municipal expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction				100			100	
(d) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2-17 to total expenditure on public instruction			32.61	51.84	4.35		88.23	
3. Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—			R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.		R. A. P.	
Government institutions.	Cost to provincial revenues		15 0 0		153 11 8		18 8 10	
	Cost to local and municipal funds							
	Total cost		30 11 9		153 11 8		33 13 9	
Local Fund schools.	Cost to provincial revenues			3 12 11			3 12 11	
	Cost to local funds			4 15 11			4 15 11	
	Total cost			6 7 9			6 7 9	
Municipal schools.	Cost to provincial revenues			0 14 9			0 14 9	
	Cost to municipal funds			8 12 0			8 12 0	
	Total cost			4 4 3			4 4 3	
Aided institutions.	Cost to provincial revenues			11 0 3			11 0 3	
	Cost to local and municipal funds							
	Total cost							
All institutions.	Cost to provincial revenues		15 0 0	6 6 3	153 11 8		2 4 11	
	Cost to local and municipal funds			3 13 0			3 6 7	
	Total cost		30 11 9	5 8 11	153 11 8		6 9 8	

INSTRUCTION.]
at the end of the year 1903-1904.
Private insti

for the year 1903-1904.

30

(17).

Return of colleges, schools and

Objects of expenditure.		Public institutions																			
		Under public management.										Under private management.									
		Managed by Government.				Managed by local fund and municipal boards.				Managed by Native States.		Aided by Government or by local fund or municipal boards.				Unaided.					
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
University Education.	Arts Colleges.																				
	English ..																				
	Oriental ..																				
	Law ..																				
	Medicine ..																				
	Engineering ..																				
	Teaching ..																				
	Agriculture ..																				
	Total ..																				
	Secondary Schools.																				
School Education, General.	High Schools	1	274	270	233																
	Middle (English	1	227	152	110																
	Schools) Vernacular																				
	High Schools																				
	Middle (English																				
	Schools) Vernacular																				
	Total ..	2	501	422	343																
	Primary schools.																				
	For boys					78	3,163	3,625	4,322												
	For girls					8	337	140	84												
	Total ..					81	3,500	3,467	2,406												
School Education, Special.	Schools for special instruction.																				
	Training schools for masters ..	1	12	11	10																
	Training schools for mistresses ..																				
	Schools of Art ..																				
	Law schools ..																				
	Medical schools ..																				
	Engineering and surveying schools ..																				
	Industrial schools ..																				
	Other schools ..																				
	Total ..	1	12	11	10																
Total of college- and schools for public instruction		8	513	433	353	81	3,500	3,467	2,406					4	207	205	157				

- Advanced teaching
- (a) Arabic or Persian
- (b) Sanskrit
- (c) Any other oriental classic

- Private institutions.
- Elementary, teaching in vernacular only or mainly. { For boys..
" girls..
 - Elementary, teaching the koran { " boys..
" girls..
 - Other schools not conforming to departmental { " boys..
" girls.. standards
 - Total
 - Grand total

INSTRUCTION,

scholars for the year 1903-1904.

Scholars for the year 1903-1904.								
Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning.						Remarks.
		English.		A classical language.		A vernacular language.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
23	23	24		25		26		27
1	274 247	254 220	2 1	...	...	270 226	4 1	
2	501	450	3	...	...	486	5	
31	3,345	101	12	...	...	2,574	771	
4	162	6	...	...	...	41	121	
105	3,307	167	12	...	...	2,615	812	
1	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	
1	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	
88	1,020	647	15	...	...	3,123	897	
33	570	161	19	...	...	509	70	
30	573	161	19	...	...	509	70	
121	4,500	808	34	...	...	3,632	967	

(149).

Return of expenditure on public instruction

Objects of expenditure.		Public													
		Under public management.													
		Managed by Government.							Managed by local fund and municipal boards.						
		Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Arts and Professional Colleges.</i>		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
University Education.	English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oriental ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teaching ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agriculture ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Secondary schools.</i>															
School Education, General.	For boys	4,794	...	...	4,089	60	8,082	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Middle { English ..	1,549	...	...	2,469	...	4,018	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Schools { Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ High Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Middle { English ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Schools { Vernacular.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		6,348	...	...	6,567	60	12,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Primary schools.</i>															
School Education, General.	For boys ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,440	11,065	751	8,585	...	...	...	17,041
	" girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,078	...	27	...	...	...	1,105
Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,440	12,368	751	8,592	...	...	...	18,146
<i>Schools for special instruction.</i>															
School Education, Special.	Training schools for masters	1,691	...	...	...	...	1,691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Law schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering & surveying schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...		1,691	...	...	...	...	1,691	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University Direction ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in	Arts colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Professional colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Primary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boarding House attached to the High School at Meerut.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total expenditure on public instruction		Rs. 8,031	...	...	6,567	60	14,661	1,440	12,368	751	8,592	...	...	...	18,146

for the official year 1903-1904.

[illegible]

(150).

Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the roll on the 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the matriculation examination.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Secondary schools.</i>					
For boys Departmental { English Vernacular	2	501	98	..	98
For girls	..	..	..	..	..
Total secondary schools	2	501	98	..	98
<i>Primary schools.</i>					
Local Fund	72	2,955	..	..	..
For boys Municipal	6	208	..	..	..
Aided	3	182	..	..	..
Total	81	3,345	..	..	..
Local Fund	3	137	..	..	..
For girls Aided	1	25	..	..	..
Unaided	..	..	..	..	..
Total	4	162	..	..	..
Total primary schools	85	3,507	..	..	..
Grand Total	87	4,008	98	..	98

Note.—This table excludes figures relating to the Normal school at Mysore.

(151).

Return showing the result of prescribed

Nature of examination.	Number of institutions sending examinees.				Number of		
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions, (private).	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions, (private).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Arts Colleges—</i>							
1. Masters of Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bachelor of Arts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. B. Sc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. { First B. A. ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ First B. Sc. ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ First Arts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Previous examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Colleges for professional training—</i>							
<i>Law—</i>							
1. Doctor of Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Bachelor of Laws	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Medicine—</i>							
1. M. D.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. M. B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. L. M. S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. { First M. B. ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ First L. M. S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Engineering—</i>							
1. M. C. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. B. C. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. I. C. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. First L. C. E.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Schools of general education—</i>							
Matriculation	1	..	..	..	19	..	..
Higher examination for women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lower Secondary examination { English Vernacular	2	..	..	2	70	..	..
tion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary examination { English Vernacular	6	2	8	16	96	11	..
tion	45	2	..	47	210	3	10
<i>Schools of special instruction—</i>							
1. Training school examination for masters { Lower Secondary Primary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Training school examination for mistresses { Upper Lower	1	..	..	1	4	..	..
3. Schools of Art examination	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
4. Vernacular Medical examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Examination in Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Examination in Surveying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Industrial School examination	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

for general education at the end of the year 1903-1904.

Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage.			Upper primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage.			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage.						Total.		
Boys.	Ghls.	Total.	Boys.	Ghls.	Total.	Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
						Boys.	Ghls.	Total.	Boys.	Ghls.	Total.	Boys.	Ghls.	Total.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
244	1	245	74	2	76	80	2	82	...	...	...	495	5	501
...
244	1	245	74	2	76	80	2	82	...	...	...	495	5	501
...	...	...	478	43	541	1,409	399	1,808	362	214	606	2,249	708	2,955
...	...	...	27	7	34	140	15	155	14	5	19	181	27	208
...	...	...	29	3	32	94	29	128	21	6	27	144	88	182
...	...	...	534	73	607	1,643	443	2,086	397	255	652	2,374	771	3,345
...	...	...	2	12	14	17	91	108	4	11	15	23	114	137
...	...	...	3	...	3	19	4	14	5	3	8	18	7	25
...
...	...	...	5	12	17	27	35	123	9	14	23	41	121	162
...	...	...	530	95	624	1,679	533	2,203	456	269	675	2,675	892	3,507
244	1	245	613	57	700	1,760	540	2,250	406	209	675	3,111	897	4,008

examinations during the year 1903-1904.

Examinees.		Number passed.					Race or creed of passed scholars.						
Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions (private).	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muslims.	Parsees.	Jains and Buddhists.
									Brahmins.	Non-Brahmins.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a.	16b.	16c.		16d.	16e.	
3	22	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	3	6	...	...	...
9	59	24	...	...	2	26	...	2	7	15	1	1	...
34	34	67	...	...	17	17	...	1	3	19	...	...	...
24	141	...	...	9	17	100	...	5	3	91	...	...	...
22	235	137	12	...	12	151	...	9	5	125	2	...	...
1	5	2	...	...	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
...	6	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...

(152).

Return showing distribution of local fund and municipal

Expenditure of local fund boards on public instruction. In institutions managed by local fund boards.															In institutions						
Objects of expenditure.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31-3.	Average number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Sub-scription-endowments and other sources.	Total.	To Government.	To Municipal Boards.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15							
University Education.	Arts Colleges.														Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		
	English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Oriental	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Colleges or departments of Colleges for professional training.																				
	Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total																					
School Education, General.	Secondary schools.																				
	For boys	English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	For girls	English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total																				
	Primary schools.																				
For boys	..	723,855	3,105	2,171	..	11,285	546	3,268	..	15,009	..	..	..					
For girls	..	8,137	140	94	..	1,078	27	..	..	1,108	..	..	..					
Total																					
		732,002	3,245	2,255	..	12,363	573	3,295	..	16,204	..	..	..					
School Education, Special.	Schools for special instruction.																				
	Training schools for masters																				
	Training schools for mistresses																				
	Schools of Art																				
	Law schools																				
	Medical schools																				
	Engineering and Surveying schools																				
Industrial schools																					
Other schools																					
Total																					
Scholarships held in	Inspection.																				
	Arts colleges																				
	Professional colleges Training colleges																				
	Secondary schools																				
	Primary schools																				
	Special school other training schools (for gymnastics)																				
	Buildings																				
Furniture and apparatus (special grant, only)																					
Miscellaneous																					
Total																					
Grand Total																					
		732,002	3,245	2,255	..	12,363	573	3,295	..	16,204	..	..	..					

(153).

Return showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels

Class of hostels or boarding houses	Number of	
	Hostels or boarding houses	Boarders.
1	2	3
1 Managed by Government	1	60
2 Do local or municipal boards		
3 Aided by Government or by local or municipal boards		
4 Unaided by do		

(155). Annual return of the printing presses for the year 1903-1904.

1	2	3	4	
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.	
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.
Coorg ...	Mercara Jail Press.	Government ...	Nil	The Coorg District Gazette is published on the 1st of each month.

(156). Annual return of scientific and literary societies for the year 1903-1904.

1	2	3			4				5		
Name.	Objects.	Government.	Income from			Members or visitors.				When established.	
			Endowments.	Subscription.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.		Registered or not
1. The Book Club, Mercara.	For the benefit of the European society in Coorg.	...	Rs. ...	Rs. 534	Rs. 534	21	..	...	21	Not registered	1st January 1874.
2. The Cosmopolitan Club, Mercara.	To promote the social, physical and intellectual improvement of the members.	...	...	Rs. 624	...	..	..	..	33	...	19th October 1890.
3. The Victoria Reading Room, Virajpet.	The social and literary improvement of the members.	...	Rs. 45	Rs. 164	Rs. 209	54	1	...	55	do	18th June 1887.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(157). Return of persons according to religious denominations
for the year 1903-1904.

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	Number of persons.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	Native.	Others.				
Church of England ...	10*	200*	1	2†	Rs. 168	
Church of Scotland ...	...	...	...	1†	...	
Protestant Dissenters ...	...	...	...	1†	...	
Roman Catholics ...	2,439	178	3	6	240	
Greek Church ...	...	...	...	...	...
American ...	...	...	...	...	...
Syrian ...	...	...	...	...	...
Basel Evangelical Missionary Society ...	384	26	3	3	...	
Parsi ...	41*	...	...	...	...
Hindu ...	169,123*	...	723	1,336	18,197	{ In cash Payments by deduction from land revenue ... 992 Land endowments ... 10,723 Total ... 18,197
Muhammadians...	13,654*	...	15	16	52	{ Land endowments 36 Payments by deduction from land revenue 16 Total ... 52
Jains ...	107*	...	8	3	62	Endowment in land.
Total ..	179,757	404	743	1,368	18,719	

* Census figures

† These figures include one church shared by members of the Churches of England and Scotland and the Wesleyan community.

(158)

Charitable institutions for the year 1903-1904

Class and order of institution.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income.			Subscription and sale of medicines.	In what shape relief is given.
				Paid by Government, &c.	From endowment.			
					In land.	In money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Civil Dispensary, Mercara..	1	64.33	10,765	Rs. 19,440*	Rs. ..	Rs. 123	801	Medicine, food and clothing.
Do Virajendrapet..	1	78.98	10,792	3,272	...	70	2	Do
Do Nepochla (Apparandra)..	1	14.16	2,969	717	...	...	...	Medicine only.
Do Gonikoppal (M. Aliyappa's)..	1	16.55	4,101	1,048	...	...	12	Do
Do Somwarpet...	1	20.48	5,489	733	...	...	250	Do
Do Sautikoppa...	1	21.81	6,731	569	...	...	636	Do
Do Siddhapur...	1	22.53	4,156	898	...	...	61	Do
Grants to Chattrams.†	124	18	43,328	6,208	...	...	...	Lodging and food.
Government institutions...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poor-houses...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For blind...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaf...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lepers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Supported by general public to relieve paupers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For blind...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaf...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindus...	21	40.13	14,650	...	...	...	...	Lodging and food.
Name of dispensary.	Mercara	Virajendrapet.	Najoklu.	Gonikoppal.	Somwarpet.	Sautikoppa.	Siddhapur.	Total.
Paid by Government Rs.	15,625*	1,200	450	487	180	298	301	19,042
Do District Funds "	1,670	200	267	561	251	271	541	3,513
Do Municipal "	1,845	1,872	...	...	...	...	...	5,817
Total "	19,140	3,272	717	1,048	733	569	803	25,872

* Including the pay and allowances drawn by the Civil Surgeon and reserve hospital assistant.

† The four chattrams under the management of the Temple Committee.

‡ Chattrams at Virajendrapet and Somwarpet erected by the private charity of Messrs. Kolavandra Aliyappa and D. Chikkabasappa Shetti.

